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INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Return of Gen. Santa Ana from Mexico.

He Issues an Address to the People.

Gen. Bazaine Orders His Departure from the Country.

A French Fleet off the Mouth of the Rio Grande.

PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK MATAMORAS.

REPORTED GREAT SUCCESSES OF THE MEXICANS

Havana, Tuesday, March 22d, 1864.

Gen. Santa Ana, who left here for Vera Cruz by the English steamer, last month, returned to this port a few days ago, on board of the French war steamer *Colbert*.

It appears that on the 12th inst. the Military Commander of Vera Cruz informed him of the order to leave the Mexican territory, which had been transmitted from the Capital, according to instructions from Gen. Bazaine, in conjunction with Almonte, and which order was dated on the 7th, in Mexico City.

Gen. Santa Ana left on board the *Colbert* the same day that the order was intimated to him.

His unexpected arrival has occasioned no little surprise among his political and private friends here, as it is stated that Gen. Almonte, on the very day of signing the order for his quitting the country, had sent him a letter of congratulation on his arrival.

That such a reception was unexpected by him, is evident from the fact that he was accompanied on his voyage by his lady, who had been living here for some time past at Marianao, and who, a few years ago, shone among the fashionable world by the brilliancy of her *mise*, and the richness of her dress at the assemblies of the Captain-General and others.

The *Diario de la Marina* of this City gives the following as the reason that Santa Ana was ordered to leave, saying that he had asked permission of the Provisional Government to go from St. Thomas to Jalapa, where he has large property, which had been very much deteriorated, and where he expected that his presence would have influence in reëstablishing order and consolidating the new system of government. There was not a moment's hesitation in giving him the permission that he asked for, but, at the same time, it was made a *sine qua non* that he should renounce the project that he had made known of its being his intention to publish and circulate in Mexico a manifesto, in which he proposed to explain to the Mexicans the reasons that had induced him to accept, without any restriction, the new order of things; or, in other words, to give in his adhesion to the Empire.

Gen. Bazaine and the Regency were of opinion that such a manifesto might be made an excuse for disturbance, the country being yet in an agitated state, and consented to Gen. Santa Ana returning whenever he pleased, provided that he abstained from any manifestation on his arrival.

This determination was made known to Santa Ana on his arrival at Vera Cruz, where the necessary instructions had been sent, as well as to Jalapa. But, notwithstanding, the manifesto began to be extensively circulated in loose sheets, and, in consequence, the order was sent for him to leave the country.

It is said that in the instructions transmitted from the Capital to Vera Cruz, it was mentioned that there was no objection to admit into Mexico a distinguished native of the country, but that any head of a party would not be admitted, and that for this reason the publication of a manifesto which might agitate the passions, and rouse, at a delicate moment, the spirit of party, was expressly forbidden.

According to the same paper, Gen. Santa Ana had received, in St. Thomas, a very kind and affectionate letter from Almonte, authorizing him to come to Mexico, without communicating the condition which was afterward imposed upon him, and in consequence of which he was not allowed to remain in Mexican territory.

It is likewise said by Gen. Santa Ana's friends, that the manifesto addressed to the Mexican people, and which was published in Orizaba on the 3d inst., as a supplement to the *Indicador*, of that city, was not by his order, nor from any intention to contravene the orders of the Government, but was done by officious friends, who on the 28th of February, the day after his arrival at Vera Cruz, left for the interior with Santa Ana's lady.

The *Siglo* of this city ascribes the order for Santa Ana to leave to Gen. Bazaine alone, and that the Regency were of a different opinion. The steamer daily expected from Vera Cruz will no doubt give us more ample particulars about this peremptory behavior on the part of Gen. Bazaine.

In other respects the situation of Mexico is said to be very unsatisfactory, from the disagreements among the heads of the Regency. Archbishop Labastida had been forbidden to publish his second protest, and it was being circulated in manuscript.

The Marquis de Montholon, it was said, refused to present his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Regency, until another election was made, disputing the legality of the present Government, which appears a strange conduct for a French Ambassador; but it may be untrue.

The purchasers of the property of the clergy appeared disposed to make any sacrifice to get a decree that would make valid the sales made during the administration of Juarez.

The villa of the Señora Perez Galvez at San Cosme, in the neighborhood of the Capital, had been purchased by the Regency, and was inhabited by Gen. Bazaine, who gave parties every evening. The members of the Regency lived in a splendor that excited much attention, as their salaries were by no means commensurate with expenses.

According to news brought from Martinique by the French steamer *Tampico*, the French war-steamer *Darien* had arrived at Fort-de-France, having been obliged to make for Martinique on her way to Mexico, from some accident to the vessel. Prince Napoleon Charles Bonaparte, who is a Captain in the Foreign Legion, was on board of it on his way to join his regiment in Mexico, together with 295 other military men, officers and soldiers. Prince Bonaparte is one of the grandsons of Lucien Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon I. His father was the Prince de Canino, well known in the scientific world, and his mother the Princess Zenaida, daughter of King Joseph, both of whom are dead. Prince Bonaparte was born in Rome in 1839. The young Prince has been received with much enthusiasm at Martinique, and, after visiting the birthplace of the Empress Josephine, intended to go to the principal places of the island, Saint Pierre being one of the first to which he would proceed.

The steamer *Darien* is to take the place of the *Panama* in the station of the Gulf of Mexico. Two vessels—the *Adonis* and the gunboat *Tactique*—which are to form part of the French squadron for the West Indies and South America, were lying at Fort-de-France.

The French frigate *La Guerriere*, carrying the flag of Admiral Reanaud, was at St. Pierre. The French transport of war *La Drome*, which left Cherbourg for Mexico on the 25th of January, arrived at St. Pierre on the 20th ult. It had on board a squadron of the Fifth Regiment of Hussars and another of the First Chasseurs d'Afrique, beside several officers all en route for Mexico, among them a young Mexican, named Ramirez, taken prisoner at Puebla, and to whom the French Emperor had given his liberty, allowing him to return to his country.

Gen. Frebault, late Governor of Guadalupe, had arrived at Fort-de-France on his way to Europe, the French paper, *Les Antilles*, surmising that his recall has to do with further events on the Rhine, the Emperor well knowing his great skill as an artillery officer. The same paper pays a high eulogy to the late Governor of Guadalupe, who found the treasury of the island in a state of confusion, with an enormous debt, and now leaves it with a surplus of million of dollars.

LARA.

REPORTS BY WAY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Nine French Men-of-War Threatening Matamoras—Alleged Capture of Guadalajara by the Mexicans—24 Cannon and 700 Prisoners Taken—Position of the Armies—A Liberal Force Threatening San Luis—Doblado Marching to Attack Vidaurri—A Cotton Swindle—The Rebels Losers—Cortinas to Attack Vidaurri.

New-Orleans, Saturday, March 19.

A fleet of nine French frigates have appeared off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and an attack on Matamoras is anticipated.

From the New-Orleans Era.

The following extract from a letter, received by a gentleman of high standing in this community, contains much that is interesting and important in relation to the affairs of our sister Republic of Mexico. It was written by a legal gentleman, who is in a position to obtain early and reliable information.

San Luis Potosi, Feb. 19, 1864.

* * * * I have the pleasure also of forwarding to you the latest items from the interior of our Republic, in order that you may know the state of things there.

But a few hours since positive intelligence arrived here of the storming of Guadalajara, by the division of the Constitutional Army, under the intrepid Gen. Don Jose Lopez Uraga. The city of Guadalajara was garrisoned by a very respectable force of French and Mexican traitors, and was attacked by the Liberal Army, under the orders of Gen. Uraga and Gen. Berrozabel, and after a tenacious and bloody battle the town was obliged to surrender, leaving in our possession twenty-four cannon and more than 700 prisoners, and an immense amount of war materials.

The loss of men was not so great as expected, in consequence of the cowardice of the clergy party, who abandoned their forts, and because the troops are opposed to the French invasion, and are loth to fight against their own countrymen.

This misfortune to the French and their allies has resulted in an attempt on the part of the French troops, who occupied Zatatejas, to move towards the State of Michuacan, where Gen. Gonzalez Ortega and Miguel Negrete have united a considerable force, say 15,000 men. The latter are determined to attack and take that city.

Gen. Pueblita has joined Gonzalez Ortega with 3,000 cavalry, and it appears that things are about to take a favorable turn.

Gens. Don Porfirio Diaz de Leon, Doblado and Negrete all appear to be striking a deadly blow at the infamous regency. All, however, are resolved to obey to the last the legitimate authority of the Republic, Don Benito Juarez. All are determined to die rather than succumb to the rule of the vile traitors who wish to see us under the iron heel of a European despot.

In this city we have the demon Mejia, with about 3,000 men, all badly armed, and he is kept in constant alarm, as a force under Gen. Alcalde is at Verado, threatening the city.

Relative to Vidaurri, I must say that he has thrown off the mask, and is trying to preserve his position by siding with the traitors. Doblado has started from Saltillo with a sufficient number of good troops to take Monterey, the government seat of this traitor Governor. In complicity with his son-in-law, Vidaurri perpetrated a big swindle a short time since. He had given permission to the rebels to transport cotton, in any quantities, through his territory, of which they largely availed themselves. A consignment of 600 bales happening along when they were short of funds, it was seized and sold, and payment to the rebels refused.

Cortinas, Governor of Tamaulipas, received an invitation from Vidaurri, requesting him to second his movement. This invitation was answered in the most indignant style, and Cortinas has begun his preparations to march against him with a splendid force of resolute men, resolved, all of them, to die rather than acknowledge the treason of the Governor of New-Leon.

By order of President Juarez, the State of Cuahuila had been separated from New-Leon. It will be remembered that this State had, for a number of years, been a part of the latter, through the intrigue and ambition of Don Santiago Vidaurri.

The city of Puebla was, according to last accounts, besieged by the Liberal army, under Porfirio Diaz and Quesadas, and expected to fall, there being no reinforcements expected in aid of the enemy. The French find that Mexico will not so easily fall under their rule. We all wish that the war of the United States was over, and every true Mexican wishes that Republic to help us. We will hold out as long as we have a man and a musket with which to oppose the invader.

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The *Picayune* says of this letter:

"It is evidently written by a Mexican of the Liberal or Juarez party; and the city where the writer lives being in hostile hands, the information received there is necessarily of the kind styled grapevine here, and not very reliable.

Our latest dates, by way of Havana from the City of Mexico are to the 25th of February, and from Guadalajara to the 10th. It is possible that this capture could have taken place, and that the news of it had reached San Luis on the 19th; but the difference of dates and the greater facilities for early receipt of information at Mexico, makes it somewhat doubtful.

There are many inconsistencies about the account, as, for instance, that the town was yielded after a bloody and tenacious resistance, that the troops were unwilling to fight their countrymen, and that the clergy party abandoned their forts through cowardice. As to the cannon and immense amount of war material taken, there is much more doubt. The French army marches light, and the garrison at Guadalajara was quite small; the only cannon likely to be in the hands of the 700 men would be field pieces, unless those abandoned by Ortega and Doblado in evacuating the place are enumerated. These were probably "mutilized" by them before abandonment.

We know also that so much as relates to Puebla is untrue, and that the force which took Racatecas had long before marched out in search of Ortega and Uraga. What throws most doubt on this information is the stateme in a letter dated as late as the 19th, that Doblado had barely started for Monterey when the knowledge had reached the capital, through San Luis, where this letter was written, that, as far back as the 11th, Doblado was at Monterey, and that Vidaurri had taken away his guns and surrounded his forces. Since then we have had news from the Rio Grande that Doblado had turned against Juarez and united with Vidaurri, and that President Juarez has, in consequence, resigned.

The letter is so loose in its statements, about matters other than the reported victory at Guadalajara, that we are inclined to doubt its statements as to that occurrence. Our latest advices from Guadalajara, by way of Mexico, were to the effect that Col. Garnier, with 700 men and Gen. Miramon with 1,000, had started out from that city in search of Uraga designing to attack him. The latter was reported to be at Sayula, southwest from Guadalajara. As the troops had left, this certainly was an excellent chance to retake Guadalajara by a detour without engaging in a bloody fight; strategy being much preferred by the Mexicans to fighting, as we have been heretofore informed by high authority.

Gen. Santa Ana's Address to the Mexican Nation.

The following is the document alluded to in our Havana correspondence, which led to Gen. Santa Ana's being ordered to leave the the country.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, well deserving of his country, and General of division of the national armies to his fellow-countrymen:

Mexicans! How many disturbances, how many misfortunes have occurred in our country since I left you! Like an impetuous torrent, political passions have broken loose, destroying everything and drying up in all directions the sources of our wealth. Never have I succeeded in imagining so painful a scene, nor could I ever believe that in the name of country and liberty the foundations of society could be so deeply disturbed, displaying a flag that inspired fear amongst its children and mistrust among strangers. The beautiful Anahuac has been torn to pieces and martyrized by the frantic ambition of a band who fancied themselves the depositories of liberty and right. It is not the Conservative party which has invited to our shores the European intervention, but the error and blindness of the reformers.

Fellow-countrymen—In treading the soil where I was cradled; in incorporating myself with you, it is indispensable that I remind you of the situation in which I left the country in separating myself from the power which, by your will, I lately exercised; I wish the truth to be known by the world.

My government had placed the nation in a brilliant position; the best relations existed with friendly Powers; the army was brilliant for its *morale*, arms, numbers and discipline; the fortresses were taken care of like all the branches of the public administration; no one presented himself at our ports with demands; the roads were free from robbers; the savages kept under and the filibusteros frightened; the dangerous questions with the United States of the North relative to boundaries happily terminated; commerce and agriculture flourished; neither forced loans nor expropriations were known; the guarantees of peaceful citizens were not a falsehood; the religion of our fathers was venerated; no one put his hand on the property of the clergy, whose opulence we beheld with pride and credit spring up again. Only those among the discontented who live by insurrections formed mad desires, casting upon my name unjust aspersions, because I prevented them from doing mischief. And what Government is forbidden from attempting its preservation, which is likewise that of society, as well as maintaining order, which is the happiness and advancement of nations? Never can I sufficiently deplore that the ambition of an ill-counseled band had reached the supreme power, taking advantage of the ignorance of the unwary.

The misdeeds of the representatives of the Liberals have enveloped the church in mourning and filled the hearts of the Mexican people with bitterness; their want of good faith in treaties obliged three powerful nations to arm themselves in demand of the justice that was owing to them. The Conservative party is not therefore responsible for the late events that have taken place in our country.

It appeared natural that, on finding me at so great a distance from the events, and keeping so profound a silence, it should be considered strange by them; but my opponents, eager to do me injury, lost no time in showing me at times the enthusiastic friend of the intervention, and at other times its enemy, according to the circle in which they acted. It would have been easy to confound them with replies and observations, but I was unwilling to direct voluntarily public attention toward myself, and resolved to be silent until I trod the soil of my country. The long wished for day has arrived, and I am consequently going to explain, so that I may be unmistakably judged in everything relating to the crisis that we are passing.

At solemn moments, the good man ought to speak the truth with frankness and sincerity.

It is unquestionable that the excesses of the party who ruled brought about the armed intervention, and that it appeared at a time when our society was disturbed. Honest people feared for their lives and property, and the honor of their families; they sought, like the shipwrecked mariners, any plank whatever to save themselves. That party having proclaimed an exaggerated constitution, which they carried out, despair had reached its climax.

Two of the allied nations now suspended their demands, and withdrew. Then the afflicted people had recourse to the other that remained in the country, and proffered it a friendly hand; the soldiers of the Republic by hundreds joined in brotherhood with those whom they looked upon as allies to destroy the domestic tyranny and substitute a better order of things. Mexicans who had always given proofs of their patriotism, appeared in the same ranks; and even the Capital, despising the prohibitions and penalties imposed by the so-called Constitutional Government, welcomed the legions of the friendly nation with enthusiasm.

The people, wearied with the anarchy of half a century, with false promises and fine theories, anxious to have a paternal Government, just and enlightened, proclaimed with enthusiasm the reestablishment of the Empire of the Montezumas by a dynasty of royal extraction, voting at once for Emperor the illustrious Prince Maximilian, Archduke of Austria.

The demagogues in their desperation are exhausting the resources that they are able to use, believing that by combating they are defending Mexican independence; but the day will arrive when they will find out that patriotism was not on their side in the present struggle.

The States that have not yet made any manifestation will certainly make it as soon as they obtain any protection, and the Mexicans who are now with arms in their hands, will lay them down on being convinced that nothing is attempted against the nationality, and that they are only aggravating the evils which we all lament.

A Government, freely elected by Mexicans, being already installed in the Capital, good patricians are under the obligation to group themselves around it to clothe it with prestige and strength. So sacred a duty brings me here. I come, therefore, to give new proofs of the respect I owe to the national will now so in agreement with my belief and conviction. The orders that may emanate from that supreme power I shall treat with the decision and loyalty with which I have obeyed the nation on all occasions. When peace is reëstablished, the country settled to its satisfaction, I shall only ask as a favor that I may be allowed to enjoy, in my last days, the quiet that I have not been able to secure in any of the situations of my life.

Fellow-citizens, guard in your memory the magnanimous monarch who has extended to you his powerful hand so opportunely and generously. Without his assistance you would groan under the depressing and barbarous yoke of the most uncontrolled anarchy. Gratitude is a virtue peculiar to noble minds.

The attempts that until now have been made, under the republican form, have only brought discredit and desolation to the countries of the American Continent, while constitutional monarchy has given and continues to give, everywhere, better and more lasting fruit. If the flight of Liberty is not so lofty under the monarchy as in the republic, the former has an advantage that the second does not possess, of being away from political disturbances. I am not the enemy of democracy, but of its extravagancies. In our history, it is shown that I was the first to proclaim the Republic. I thought that I was doing a great service to our country, the object always of my adoration, and nothing stopped me until the object was attained. But the illusions of youth having passed, in presence of so many disasters produced by that system, I will not deceive any body; the last word of my concience and my convictions is, the Constitutional Monarchy.

My Friends—In August, 1855, I abdicated the discretional powers with which I was invested by the free will of the people, and emigrated abroad with the noble view of leaving you at absolute liberty to constitute yourselves as you wished, and not to appear an oppressor; by an act of so much self-denial I wished at once to contradict the imputations of the malevolent. But from my retirement, at whatever distance, I raised my humble prayers to heaven that your passions might be calmed and concord reign among you, without which the happiness of no human society is possible. At last I return to our country without aspirations of any kind, and I assure you that all the labors of my life will be recompensed if I finish my days among you in the midst of peace and prosperity."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENS. BAZAINE AND SANTA ANA.

The publication of this document led to the following correspondence between Gens. Bazaine and Santa Ana.

Mexico, March 7, 1864.

General: His Excellency, Gen. Almonte, has just sent me a supplement to No. 68 of the newspaper, *Indicador*, published in Orizaba, and in which there appears in full the proclamation that you have sent to Mexico, signed by you. You have failed in the engagement that you signed on board of the English steamer *Conway*; nor have you thought it worth while to make application in this respect to the Commander-in-Chief of the Franco-Mexican army, who represents France in Mexico. You cannot remain any longer in Mexican territory, and I beg you to leave it without delay, as I would a son.

I have given on this point explicit orders to the head Commander of Vera Cruz, as well as to the Admiral commanding the French naval forces in the Gulf, that a vessel be put at your service. Receive, General, the assurance of my high esteem.

The Commander-in-Chief,

General BAZAINE.

REPLY OF SANTA ANA.

General: To my surprise I have been informed of your communication dated the 7th inst., in which I am told that for having failed in my word in having printed at Orizaba my manifesto, and for not having made application under these circumstances to your Excellency, who as Commander-in-Chief of the Franco-Mexican army, represents France, I must leave my country immediately.

A charge of such a nature obliges me to reply to your Excellency that there is a mistake in what you say to me. Firstly, because I do not remember to have pledged my word to be silent on my arrival in my country. I do not know the French language, and in signing on board of the English steamer the acknowledgment of the intervention and of the Mexican Emperor Maximilian, as the head Commander of this place explained to me, I thought that the engagement was confined to that only, which, on coming, I did not imagine that I should have to make, on account of what Marshal Forey had promised in the order, which I still preserve, viz: that on my arrival nothing would be required of me, and that I should be treated in a proper manner in all points. Besides, it was not I who ordered the manifesto to be printed. Some friends from the interior who called upon me, desirous to know what I thought of the present state of affairs, asked me for a copy of the manuscript that I brought with me, which friends at their own suggestion published it; assuredly with the best intention, as it was nothing unfavorable to the system adopted, but, on the contrary, makes it stronger in every respect.

Having been informed here that the above-named manifesto could not be printed, I directed the manuscript, signed by me for that purpose, to His Excellency, Gen. Almonte, President of the Regency of the Empire, which is the National Government recognized by the nation and by some other nations, including your Excellency's, and not to your Excellency, from its not being a military matter, and from knowing that His Excellency the Marquis de Montholon, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of the French, represents France.

Your Excellency will consider the unpleasant feeling that the supposition of having broken my word has caused to me, and that upon this is partly based the outrage done to me in expelling me immediately from the territory of my country, after eight years and a-half of ostracism, and when my health has become lately so bad. In consequence of such procedure, which I cannot but notice, and using my right, I protest in every manner against the expressed act of violence attempted against me, which is both unjust and inhuman, and will appeal to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III., from whose justice and wisdom I do not doubt to obtain redress.

This is all I have to say to your Excellency in reply to your communication, offering the assurance of my high esteem.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION DEFINED.

Persons Who May Apply for its Benefits.

Regulations Respecting the Oath of Allegiance.

Washington, March 26.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has become necessary to define the cases in which insurgent enemies are entitled to the benefits of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, which was made on the 8th day of December, 1863, and the manner in which they shall proceed to avail themselves of these benefits; and whereas the objects of that proclamation were to suppress the insurrection and to restore the authority of the United States; and whereas the amnesty therein proposed by the President was offered with reference to these objects alone,

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the said Proclamation does not apply to the cases of persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits thereof by taking the oath thereby prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds, or on parole of the civil, military or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction, and that on the contrary, it does apply only to those persons who, being yet at large, and free from any arrest, confinement or duress, shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath, with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority.

Persons excluded from the amnesty offered in the said Proclamation may apply to the President for clemency, like all other offenders, and their application will receive due consideration.

I do further declare and proclaim that the oath presented in the aforesaid Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, may be taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer, civil, military or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a State or Territory, not in insurrection, who by the laws thereof, may be qualified for administering oaths.

All officers who receive such oaths are hereby authorized to give certificates thereon, the persons respectively by whom they are made, and such officers are hereby required to transmit the original records of such oaths at as early a day as may be convenient, to the Department of State, where they will be deposited and remain in the archives of the Government.

The Secretary of State will keep a registry thereof, and will on application, in proper cases, issue certificates of such records in the customary form of official certificates.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington [L.S.] the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-eighth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

REBEL ADVANCE IN TENNESSEE.

Attack Upon the Federal Force at Union City.

Surrender of the Garrison After Three Times Repulsing the Enemy.

Destruction of the Fortifications and the Prisoners Carried off.

Cairo, Friday, March 25.

The enemy being reported in force near Union City, Tenn., yesterday morning, Gen. Brayman, with a force of 2,000 men and a battery of artillery, proceeded by railroad to within six miles of Union City, when they learned that Col. Hawkins, with 400 of the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, had surrendered at 11 A. M., after repulsing the rebels, who numbered about 2,000, three times. The men were all armed and equipped, and had recently been paid for over a year's service. The enemy burned what was combustible about the fortifications, and marched off with their prisoners.

Gen. Brayman proposes the abandonment of such outposts as Hickman and Union City, as they are of no use to the Federals, and of value at present to the enemy as means of obtaining supplies.

Terrible Affray in Auburn Between a Squad of the Invalid Corps and the Seventy-Fifth New-York Veteran Volunteers.

Auburn, N. Y., Saturday, March 26.

A terrible affray occurred in the streets of this city this afternoon, between an armed squad of the Invalid Corps patrolling the streets and a number of the veteran soldiers belonging to the Seventy-fifth Regiment of New-York State Veteran Volunteers.

During the melée two of the Seventy-Fifth Regiment were shot dead, and two severely wounded, one of whom it is thought cannot recover.

The Jura Outward Bound.

Portland, Me., Saturday, March 26.

The steamship *Jura* sailed at 8 o'clock this evening for Liverpool.

ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

A March from Fort Scott, Kansas, to Fort Smith, Ark.

Incidents and Scenes on the Route.

Devastation and Desolation of the Missouri Border.

THE PEOPLE AND POLITICS OF ARKANSAS.

SYNOPSIS OF THE FREE-STATE CONSTITUTION.

MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Fort Smith, Arkansas, Friday, March 11, 1864.

Your correspondent finds himself in this important point, after a pleasant journey from Kansas, in company with the troops escorting Gen. Blunt and Staff to this point, where he expects to reassume command of the Army and District of the Frontier.

GEN. BLUNT AT FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.

We left Fort Scott on Friday the 3d inst., and reached here on Wednesday following, making the trip of 200 miles in five days and a half. No incident occurred on the entire march. The command was entirely undisturbed, no armed men being seen till we reached Bentonville, Arkansas, when the advance chased three Butternuts. We passed through the counties of Vernon, Newton and McDonald, in Missouri, and Benton, Washington and Crawford, in Arkansas.

DESOLATE ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY.

If one wishes to realize the utter desolation that civil war can make, such a journey as this can best give an adequate idea of the devastation and ruin it produces. For one hundred miles in Missouri, the face of the country is black with desolation and fire. After leaving the Drywood, where we entered Missouri, until we reached the Spring River, 40 miles, the writer saw but two inhabited dwellings, and not more than six standing untouched by fire. Two score, or more, of brick or stone chimneys, a heap of charred and blackened ashes, long zig-zag lines of reddish grey lines, showing where once fences stood, are all that remain to tell of the settlements that once enriched the border. Truly "hath their bloody instructions returned to plague the inventors." Scarcely a human being was seen on the entire march till we reached Washington County, Ark., where less of this ruin is apparent. With two or three exceptions, those we did meet were women or boys, thin, pinched, sallow-faced looking creatures, with a wild, woeful, scared expression in their eyes, such as I have seen in some hunted criminals, when run down by the hounds. All were clad in the inevitable butternut—the meanest looking garb ever worn by civilized beings. A state-prison garb is gratifying to one's taste by the side of such wretched rags.

THE TOWN OF NEOSHO, MISSISSIPPI.

At Neosho—the county-seat of Newton, I believe—we stopped on the second day. This used to be a thriving village of 1,500 or 2,000 inhabitants, ere the war broke out. It has become historical, from the fact that the Claib.-Jackson Missouri Legislature assembled here on their last grand skedaddle, and passed the Ordinance of Secession, by which they fondly hoped to take the State out of the Union. Neosho is an important military point, and, possessing great strategic value, has been the bone of contention between the two armies. It is considered, from its commanding position in the Ozark hills, to be the key of Southwest Missouri. In the general destruction in this region, this town escaped the Federal torch, to be destroyed last Fall by Shelby, when he made his raid into Missouri. He burnt nearly all of the brick buildings in the place without regard to ownership. They were principally located on the square in the centre of town, which is now nothing but a heap of ruins. The court-house was first battered by his artillery and afterward burnt. The neighborhood was the resort of guerrillas, and the town their headquarters. It has for a long time been permanently occupied by the Maine militia.

A SELF-MADE MAN.

The present Post-Commander, Capt. Kelso, is one of the best and most valuable officers on the border. His name deserves record as one of the heroes of the war. A farmer in Southwest Missouri, among the Ozarks, he, at the first intimation of secession, declared for the Union. When, in the Fall of '61, the Union army fell back from Springfield, Capt. Kelso carried his child on his back, and with his wife, walked to Rolla, enduring great privations and sufferings. From their effects his wife died. Kelso has continued in the service of the county ever since. His home was destroyed by guerrillas, and for many months he was hunted like a wild beast. Capt. Kelso is tireless; keen as a scent hound on the scent, his name has become a terror in the region where he operates. Yet it is not vengeance he seeks, but justice. While thus pursuing the foes of good government, he has not neglected to inform himself. He is said to be a thorough self-made scholar, understanding three languages, and reading constantly. Latterly the St Louis *Democrat* has brought his name forward prominently as a candidate for State Auditor. Such men as these redeem the Southwest from its general abject ignorance.

THE BUSHWHACKING BUTTERNUT.

The country through which we traveled, from Neosho, is very rough and sterile, adapted for little else but grapes. The Ozark hills were the home of a population having all the lowest ignorance and prejudices of the Southern poor whites with the more reckless self-reliance and even ruffianism of the border. The veritable bushwhacking "Butternut" is found here in all his pristine infamy. The character of the country is such as befits the partizan. The biped has often been described and cannot be mistaken. A long, lean, shambling individual, dressed in the homespun, with the addition, perhaps, of a great coat, cap, or some one habiliment of a plundered or murdered Federal soldier, one cannot be deceived in his peculiar idiosyncracies. If afoot, his shambling, lounging gait, covert glance, keen, restless eyes, unhealthy skin, lank black hair, and unkempt beard, betray him, even if his speech, with its "thar" and "whar," "weans" and "youans," does not. Here he comes, down the road or from the bush, with a lank horse, whose mane and tail, stuck full of burrs, tell of his thicket stable, having a sleepy look and swinging thot, but wide awake and full of nerve when dashing through the bush; a Colt's eight-inch swung round his waist, and a double-barrelled shot gun, resting before or swinging from the pommel of his Mexican or McClellan saddle, and his slouched hat pulled down over his eyes and behind, in a manner I have never seen elsewhere on this border, completes the picture of as bloodthirsty and marauding a scoundrel as ever stretched hemp, or left his bones to bleach on these stony hillsides.

WAR'S RAVAGES AT PINEVILLE AND BENTONVILLE.

We passed through Pineville, McDonald County, Mo., and reached Bentonville, Benton County, at night. Both places are miserable, poverty-stricken places, showing plainly the effects of war in every aspect. Pineville has been occupied continually by both armies, and here commences the ground made historic by the memorable campaign of Curtis and Sigel. At Bentonvill, we arrived on the second anniversary of the opening of Pea Ridge battle. It was from this village Sigel marched to meet Price, and fight that wonderful retreat which enabled him to reach Curtis at Pea Ridge, and thus save the fortunes of the Federal army. We passed, in leaving the town, the charred remains of the dwelling of Mr. Greenwoode, Ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs under Buchanan. He has done his utmost to promote the rebellion, and deserves his punishment.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE PROSPECT.

From Bentonville the character of the country improves. The land is evidently more fertile. The valleys are wider, and the Boston Mountains, as the highest ranges of the Ozark Watershed is called blue with the mists of the early Spring, and with their well defined outlines against the sky, give a picturesque beauty and romantic interest to the scenery not hitherto felt.

AFFAIRS AT FAYETTVILLE.

Fayettville, the county seat of Washington, which we reached at noon, is one of the most beautifully located towns, surmounted by the most exquisite scenery that I have seen in all the Southwest. It is enshrined in memory as a gem cameo forever. To the east the hills close in and encircle the town, which is situated on a gentle plateau sloping south and west, in which directions the higher range recede back in a semi-circular form. Even now the natural beauty of the location adds a great charm to the place, though all of the principal buildings are destroyed. McCulloch burned a large number of buildings when he evacuated, and last year a Confederate force seized and destroyed most of the remaining portion. Fayetteville was a very prosperous and thriving place. It had an excellent college and two large female seminaries. The First Arkansas Cavalry and Battery is located here, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bishop and Capt. Searle. The First "is death on rebs," as they phrase it, but for discipline or drill, commend me to any other organization. The battery is very fine and well drilled. A Union meeting was held here on Saturday last, which endorsed the Free State movement, sustained the President and his proclamations.

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF PRAIRIE GROVE.

On the next day we passed over the battle-field of Prairie Grove, where, halting the escort, we passed over the entire ground with Lieut. Lindsey, who had been in the engagement. As we learned the position of our troops and those of the enemy, observing their amazing advantage of position and numbers, the retreat of Hindman seems surprising. The fight at sundown was almost a drawn game, yet Hindman left in the night most precipitately.

A FAMILIAR SCENE TO GEN. BLUNT.

From Prairie Grove, we crossed a spur of the Boston Mountain, and descended into a gorge made by Cove Creek, which winds through a narrow valley separating the two ranges. This is the road down which Gen. Blunt made his famous march to Van Buren, where he gave the finishing touch to the demoralized hordes of Hindman. In the course of twelve miles the creek is crossed twenty-seven times, growing wider and deeper, until where we leave the valley to enter the telegraph road, it has become quite a considerable stream. Over a portion of this ground Blunt drove Marmaduke's forces in the rout after Cane Hill. Here Col. Jewell, of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, was killed while leading a sabre charge.

Van Buren is considerable of a town, and appears even now to be quite prosperous. It is garrisoned by the Thirteenth Kansas, Lieut.-Col. Wheeler, the Third Kansas Battery and a portion of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, most of the latter regiment having enlisted as veterans and departed for Wisconsin.

The country here, as well as above for thirty or forty miles, showed less evidence of the march of armies than would be supposed. The houses nor fences are not burned or destroyed, while many of the men seemed to be at home, and apparently engaged at their Spring work. The same thing is apparent in the vicinity of Fort Smith and between it and Van Buren.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.

Fort Smith is quite a large town, having had some five thousand inhabitants before the war. The garrison buildings and military post here have added to the prosperity and appearance of the town. It was about the only strong secession point on the whole border. Most of the officers of the regular army who have been stationed here have intermarried and became inoculated with the treasonable virus. A majority of them are now holding positions in the rebel army.

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Since my arrival here, I have taken the utmost pains to find what the prevailing feeling in politics is in this meridian. Arkansas is rapidly solving the problem of reconstruction, and, to all appearance, doing it wisely, safely and swiftly. Western Arkansas was largely Union. It was also strongly Pro-Slavery. Of that there is no doubt. The population of the border tier of counties was over 50,000 whites to 70,000 colored, free and slave. Yet all the public expression was strongly in favor of Slavery. The army, which must have exercised a strong influence over public sentiment, was always Pro-Slavery and aristocratic. The very valuable interests growing out of the proximity of the Indian Territory, were all in that direction. Every newspaper on the frontier was ultra Southern. Nearly all of the active ambitious men had to be so too, if they desired success. Few needed prompting. The wonder would then be that so large a proportion of the people voted for the Union and against secession. It is accounted for in the fact that Northwestern Arkansas is settled almost entirely by

THE WORKING WHITES

of the South, from Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, etc., who, upon the spurs of the Boston Mountain, or among the valleys of its creeks and rivers, have opened for themselves a clearing, and made a home. These men hate Slavery, not from moral convictions so much as from the wounded pride which has flamed into passion at the contempt bestowed upon them by the slaveowners. At the same time, the large majority have all the base race prejudices belonging to their class. Having nothing to boast but their white skins, they hug that closely as a mark of distinction. They see, too, that Slavery has kept them poor, deprived them of education, that its masters despise them, and so, in their turn, they curse the "niggah" as the source of their misfortunes, when they too are but greater victims. It is on this prejudice the slaveocrats ruled so long. It was not strong enough though to precipitate them into treason. After the act was consummated, it was not difficult to induce many to believe the war one for negro equality—the dreaded bugbear of Southern ignorance and Northern baseness.

Hundreds of those who voted against secession entered the Southern army under this delusion. Hundreds more from this section were conscripted. I have been amused, though sometimes amazed, in looking over the files of the papers published here, to find the numberless lies, the bombastically infamous slanders which they circulated against the Government, the army and the people of the loyal States

Yet, amid all these influences, a majority of the citizens of Western Arkansas are to-day, and have always, at least, been loyal to the Union and the Government. Many, it is true, have committed overt acts against it, but circumstances, more than convictions, have been the controlling cause. This is not only wholly true of the farming community, but partially so of those who were in better circumstances. Scores of professional men, of merchants, &c., citizens of Fort Smith and vicinity, who fled to the Southern lines before Gen. BLUNT entered this place, did so from the fear of pillage and murder created by the infamous falsehoods so systematically circulated in the press and by the treasonable agitators.

THE SOLDIERY.

Kansas soldiers have been regarded here as the very scum of civilization—the most barbarous and villainous of cut-throats. Many families fled under terror of their approach. Since their arrival the feeling has greatly changed. Instead of the Kansas regiments being the worst, they are now considered the best of the Northern soldiery. It is the loyal Arkansians who are dreaded. The "Mountain Feds," as they are called, are the terror of all—those who have drifted with the tide equally with those who pulled down the *crevasse* and flooded the land with rebellion.

A DANGER TO BE GUARDED AGAINST.

Here is a danger that prudent commanders and wise statesmen must guard against. The loyalists have suffered, and most intensely. Traitors deserve punishment. But as we are not seeking revenge, *only* justice, it is not our duty to encourage the first feeling. It is natural that the loyal men—men of strong passions, ill-trained and poorly educated, but possessed with strong love of country, and suffering therefrom—should want to visit punishment upon all, however remotely connected with their enemies. Again, they are embittered by the memories of years of fancied slights. It is easy thus for some zealots to do things which bring harm to the Federal arms and injure the National cause. There is this difference between the Northern soldier and Southern loyalist. The one has no *personal* animosities to avenge. He comes the minister of an outraged nationality. When he has vindicated that his mission is performed. He can, with generous magnanimity, set himself to work to reconstruct society and restore fidelity to the Union. In this work firmness tempered with kindness, justice softened, not swerved, by charity, is necessary. The Northern soldier is not a bigot in this phase of his work. He is a statesman. Mr. LINCOLN is the bright exemplar of the duty which this aspect of the war brings. The Southern loyalist, brave, devoted, sincere, having our earnest sympathies and admiration, are yet, after all, the avengers—the Iconoclasts. "The men of wrath are many, but the men of conscience are few."

This difficulty has already shown itself here. Bigots and destructives are, to a certain extent, obtaining control of the Union element. The policy adopted by Gen. BLUNT, and followed by Gen. MCNEIL, has met their animadversions. These officers, while as thorough as the most untempered bigot could ask in suppressing treason, did not conceive it their duty to annoy women with petty acts of interference, or debar themselves of that pleasant social intercourse which, after all, does most to soften and subdue the asperities of strife. Because of this, in a great measure, they have incurred the opposition of one of the moving spirits of the Union League in this place.

A BIGOTED EDITOR.

The incident is worthy of narration. A Mr. VALENTINE DELL is now editing a loyal paper here, known as the *Fort Smith New Era*. It is earnest and uncompromising in its loyalty and freedom. But its editor is evidently a harsh, zealous bigot. He is German by birth, a Scotch Presbyterian in religion, was a soldier, and for the last eight years has been teaching school in this place, wherein he has the reputation of being a most rigorous martinet. Disagreeable in manners, harsh in intellect, and possessed of a narrow, jealous, egotistical mind, it is not to be wondered at that he has never been a favorite with the society of this place. A student of human nature would point him out as one likely to treasure up all the little evidences of dislike, and repay them with interest whenever an occasion occurred. Mr. DELL, the school teacher, lived and married here through all the intense Pro-Slavery excitement—through the secession and following war. His avocation saved him from conscription. One thing is certain: Either he is a very shrewd or treacherous man, for during all this period his fidelity to the South was never suspected. This, too, in times and circumstances which must have created abnormal suspicions and vigilance, to say the least.

When the Federal army occupied this point, DELL appeared as a most ultra radical loyalist. He organizes the Union League, starts the *New Era*, makes money out of it, and then works incessantly to persecute. The fellow's face is a model for an inquisitorial spy. He is a candidate for County Judge, and will probably be elected. There are men who have fled from Confederate tyranny, competent for such offices, who are ignored for him. It is from such leaders as these that the loyal cause hereabouts has much to apprehend. Western Arkansas does not need much harshness to subdue what rebellion may yet linger therein. The misfortune of the loyalists hereabouts seem to be that very few men of capacity or education are to be found among them. I would not be understood as disparaging them therefore. It is the curse of the system to which they have been victims, but the statement is nevertheless true.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE LATE ELECTION.

The addresses of candidates, copies of the President's Proclamation, schedule of the new Constitution, addresses and orders of the Generals and officers in charge of the enrollment, cover the walls in all directions. Some of these documents are curious, and I have carefully preserved all that can be obtained.

Gen. STEELE, commanding the Department of Arkansas, has issued the following address, appended to which is the schedule of the new Constitution, a synopsis of which I give:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 29, 1864.

To the People of Arkansas:

It affords the General-Commanding the highest gratification to be able to say, that, by the conduct of the army under his command, in connection with the wise administration of the Government, by its officers at Washington, peace has been so far restored in your midst as to enable you to institute proceedings for the restoration of the civil government, by which order may be firmly established and the rights of persons and property secured against violence and the dangers of anarchy.

The convention of your citizens held at Little Rock, during the last month, has adopted a Constitution and submitted it to you for your approval or rejection. That Constitution is based upon the principle of freedom, and it is for you now to say, by your voluntary and unbiased action whether it shall be your fundamental law. While it may have defects, it is in the main in accordance with the views of that portion of the people who have been resisting the fratricidal attempt which has been made, during the last three years, to overthrow the Government of our country.

The convention has fixed the 11th day of March next on which to decide this great question, and the General-Commanding is only following the instructions of his Government when he says to you that every facility will be afforded for the expression of your sentiments, uninfluenced by any considerations save those which affect your own interests and those of your posterity. If you will now institute a government of your own, he feels great confidence in assuring you that quiet and security will soon be restored to your entire borders. Those who have been unwisely led by the counsels of bad men to engage in this unjustifiable and wicked rebellion, will speedily return and acknowledge the rightful sovereignty of the State, as well as the supremacy of the National Government over the whole domain, and peace will prevail throughout the land.

The election will be held and the returns made in accordance with the schedule adopted by the convention, and no interference from any quarter will be allowed to prevent the free expression of the loyal men of the State on that day.

The schedule will be hereto appended. To render the election valid there must be cast five thousand four hundred and six votes.

FREDERICK STEELE, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g.

SYNOPSIS OF THE FREE-STATE CONSTITUTION.

The first section of the instrument provides as follows:

"In order that civil Government may be in full operation and effect, at the earliest day possible, it is further ordained and provided, that a general vote on the ratification of the Constitution and ordinances of this convention, and a general election shall be taken and held throughout the State, as far as practicable, on the second Monday of March next, as follows, to wit: Any number of persons being white male citizens of the State, over the age of twenty-one years, at the county seat of any county, or (in case of volunteer soldiers in the Federal army, at the camp of their respective companies, having first taken the oath prescribed in the President's Proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, before any justice of the peace, or other persons authorized to administer an oath within the county in which they reside, or with which they are encamped, may appoint a commissioner of elections, with power to appoint such election judges as may be necessary, who shall also be an enrolling officer for said county or company, who shall proceed as follows, to wit: Said commissioner shall prepare an enrolling and poll-book, to which shall be appended the Constitution, ordinances and schedule of this Convention, one column shall then be headed with the oath contained in said proclamation of the President; another column headed 'Constitution and Ordinances ratified;' another column 'Constitution and Ordinance rejected;' other columns shall be arranged so that a vote may be taken for all officers to be voted for within the county or company where the election is proposed to be held; said commissioner shall then take the oath aforesaid, before any Justice of the Peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, and enroll his own name at the head of the column, under the said oath, written out in full; the said commissioner shall then, on the 2d Monday of March next, within usual election hours, proceed to hold an election, as follows: *viva voce; provided, also*, that said commissioner may keep the polls open for three days, to wit: Every white male citizen over the age 21 years, of the county, or (in case of a military company) of the State, presenting himself to vote, and not being included in the exceptions contained in the proclamation, shall take the oath contained in said proclamation, administered by any Justice of the Peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths; and when his name has been thereafter duly enrolled or subscribed in the proper column, the commissioner shall cause his oath to be recorded, first upon the question of the Constitution and ordinances, and then in the election of all officers to be voted for."

SEC. 2. Provides that within five days the commissioner shall foot up and certify the result of the vote. He shall also make a duplicate copy of the book, forwarding the same to Little Rock, and preserving the original for preservation in the County Archives when they shall be organized.

SEC. 3. Provides that ten days after their receipt of the books the Provisional Governor shall announce the result as follows:

1st. Whether the Constitution and Ordinances of this Convention have adopted or rejected within the meaning of the President's Proclamation.

2d. He shall announce the whole vote polled for or against said Constitution and Ordinances.

3d. He shall declare what persons are elected to the various offices throughout the State, except that of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of State, deciding the result by plurality.

The other sections relate to the assumption of the offices to which parties have been elected, the laying of the books before the Legislature at its first session, and officers to be elected. It also provides that all laws remain in force, not inconsistent with the Constitution, or not having expired by reason of limitation contained therein.

A VERY STRONG CIRCULAR.

A large majority of the candidates for the county offices and for the State Legislature are members of the Arkansas Federal Regiment. This, of course, is to be expected. In fact, but few really sound men are to be found outside them. I append a specimen of the circulars put forth by these aspirants. It is worthy of the fervid South-western eloquence:

To the Voters of Crawford County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I announce to you my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your County. In doing so, I have yielded to the solicitations of friends at this place. I regret exceedingly that my duties as a soldier will prevent me from visiting you prior to the election. I come before you as an *uncompromising, unconditional Union man*, and a FEDERAL SOLDIER! I am aware that the Sheriff's office will be no sinecure for the two years to come. Murdering, robbing, thieving, &c., must be suppressed, cost what it may.

Union men, beware! You have not to learn that the land is full of *traitors and conquered rebels*. Shall we again intrust the public weal to the hands of those Heaven-forsaken wretches, or their friends and sympathizers, who tore asunder the bonds of our great and glorious old Union, and who have been laboring for the last three years—aye, fighting to the death, for they know not what—thus involving our country in the most horrid warfare, with all its dread concomitants? Shall they rule us again, after all we have endured and done, now that we have the power to crush at once, and forever, the *Hydra monster, Rebellion?*

I lay claim to no great deeds, thereby to gain public favor; but I am proud, and ever shall be, whatever revolutions may convulse the world, that I fled from the oppression and tyranny of the Jeff. Davis Autocracy, sought and obtained protection beneath the ample folds of the glorious old *Stripes and Stars!* For near two years I have been fighting under the Flag of our Fathers! If you vote for me, gentlemen, you vote for one who is determined to do all in his power for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of law, order, peace and plenty to our much-abused, downtrodden and bleeding State.

If elected, I pledge myself to serve faithfully, sincerely and zealously the county in which I was born, and of which I am proud to be an humble citizen soldier. Elected or not, I am still your friend and countryman.

WM. A. FEARS.

POST FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., March 5, 1864.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Military affairs in this region are considerably "mixed," in so far as relates to the troops and their commanders. It will be remembered that this State and the adjacent Indian Territory were included in the former department of Missouri under Gen. SCHOFIELD. The District of the Frontier, including the Indian Territory and the western counties of Arkansas, were under the command of Major-Gen. BLUNT. Between Gen. SCHOFIELD and that officer there was a chronic quarrel, aggravated by annoying orders from Department Headquarters, and a somewhat summary ignoring of them by the General in the field. The troops under Gen. BLUNT consisted of the First Division of the old Frontier Army which he had lead so many times to victory. It included the Second, Sixth and Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, the Twelfth and Thirteenth Infantry, the First and Second Kansas colored Volunteers, the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, two or three Arkansas regiments and a battery, the Indian Brigade, RUBB's Eighth Indiana Battery, two Kansas Batteries, and about 400 of the Eleventh United States Colored Volunteers, raised by Gen. BLUNT. Most of this force Gen. BLUNT himself recruited and organized. In conjunction with Senator LANE, he organized the Twelfth and Thirteenth Kansas and the First Colored. Under distinct authority he recruited the Fourteenth Kansas and the Second and Eleventh Colored, beside two regiments of Arkansians. The Indian Brigade, though ordered before he assumed command, was not organized till afterward. This army has always been under his command, and always victorious. In October last, Gen. SCHOFIELD ordered Gen. MCNEIL to assume command of the District and Army of the Frontier, and Gen. BLUNT to report to Fort Leavenworth. The latter refused on the ground that SCHOFIELD was not a Major-General, and reported direct to Washington. In this he was sustained by the War Department. He obtained leave to visit Washington, and on his return was directed to report to Gen. CURTIS, with the view of reassuming command of the District and Army of the Frontier. That army was stationed in the border counties of Arkansas. The order changing the Department of Missouri was issued. The Departments of Arkansas and Kansas were created. The latter included the Indian Territory and Post of Fort Smith, which is located on the line of the Choctaw Reserve. Only the Indian Brigade, and a battalion of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, (with the exception of the garrison at Fort Smith,) were positively in the lines of the new department. There is, however, an order of the War Department, issued March 22, 1862, which directs that troops thus accidentally included in a new department (as of Arkansas) shall not thereby be removed from the direction of their commander of the district or department to which they belong. Col. JUDSON, of the Sixth Kansas, was at the time of the change temporarily in command of the Army of the Frontier. But it was too good an opportunity for annoying BLUNT to be let pass. It is somewhat surprising to observe the tenacity with which nearly all regular officers in our army hate and hinder Kansas officers and soldiers. Gen. LANE met this opposition. It seems, however, to have concentrated itself against Gen. BLUNT. He has been successful, thorough and radical.

While Gen. BLUNT is on his way from Washington to reassume command of his army and district, Brig.-Gen. THAYER (formerly Colonel of the Nebraska First) is sent to Fort Smith to *assume command* of the *Army* and District of the Frontier, in the Department of Arkansas. He first established his headquarters in the garrison, which is clearly in the limits of the Department of Kansas. He found a portion of Company A, Second Kansas Cavalry, quartered in the post. He ordered them out of these comfortable quarters into a barn a hundred yards down Garrison-avenue, so as to place them in Arkansas. The Twelfth Kansas was encamped on the line. It was compelled to move so as to be in THAYER's District. He moved in the same way the Second Kansas Battery, and undertook to do the same with the Second Colored and the recruits for the Eleventh United States Colored. This he did not accomplish.

Finding that Gen. BLUNT was on the road to this place, Brig.-Gen. THAYER moved out of the quarters he had occupied in the garrison, and took up his abode in the town. In doing this he stripped the garrison bare. The office-desks, which had remained fixtures from times prior to the rebellion, were carried off. Gen. MCNEIL's private furniture, the stools and chairs, etc., were all removed. Two twelve-pound smooth-bores were taken off. The telegraph instrument was carried away, and the wire diverted into town, though there was another line at the disposal of Gen. THAYER. Nothing was left, it is reported, but two goats, the flag-staff and flag, and a Confederate prisoner.

This was the condition of affairs when Gen. BLUNT arrived here. It still remains. If such a method of procedure is considered courteous or professional, the army must be in a bad way. Of the upshot, there is little doubt. It is more than probable that the western counties of Arkansas will be appended, for military purposes, to the Frontier District. At any rate, the orders of the War Department are sufficient to justify Gen. BLUNT in reassuming command of his old army.

There are no military movements pending hereabouts. None can be had till the grass grows sufficiently for forage. PRICE is reported at Camden, about 100 miles south, with 4,000 or 5,000 men, in a wretched condition. The Missourians want to move north, the Louisianians refuse so to do, and the Arkansians refuse to leave their own State. A move in any direction will dismember the wretched remains of his once powerful army. "FED."

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Irishmen and the American War—Emigration—The Rebel Vessels—The Royal Christening—Continental News—Parisian Gossip.

By the European steamers, which arrived at this port on Wednesday night, we have the following interesting news in addition to that already published:

AMERICAN TOPICS.

CURIOUS MOVEMENTS IN IRELAND.

From the London Times, March 8.

The truly Irish demonstration of Irish brotherhood at the Dublin Rotunda has been followed by another, and less lawless, indication of the discord which prevails in the "National" party. In the course of last week two broadsheets, of which copies are in our possession, were posted on the gates and doors of Roman Catholic churches in Dublin. It must be presumed that this liberty was not taken without the sanction of the Roman Catholic Archbishop, and the character of the documents themselves is sufficiently remarkable to deserve attention for its own sake. Both are signed "Sacerdos;" one is headed "Letters of His Holiness PIUS IX. on the American War," and the other, "Letters of JOHN MITCHELL, WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, JOHN MARTIN, and 'Sacerdos' on the American War." Their object is decidedly Anti-Fenian—to discourage Federal enlistment in Ireland, and it is but justice to their compiler to say that they contain passages of which the good sense and logical force are perfectly startling. No statement that we have yet read on the causes and consequences of the emigration from Ireland to the United States is more thoughtful and rational than the letter of Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN. No attack from the pen of Confederate journalists upon the Yankee Government and people is more bitter and incisive than the sallies of Mr. JOHN MITCHELL. If the Fenians have any writer capable of repelling these assaults by other than physical means, their literary resources must be greater than we have any reason to believe.

The first of these placards, it must be allowed, does not altogether correspond with its title. It recites, indeed, the two letters of the Pope to Archbishop HUGHES and Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and that of Mr. DAVIS to the Pope, which are already known to the public, but the whole pith of it is embodied in the comments of "Sacerdos" upon them. So far as these purport to interpret the views of His Holiness on the American question, they are certainly overstrained. We look in vain through the Pope's letters for anything but vague expressions of paternal charity toward the whole American nation, and pious hopes that peace and concord may ultimately be restored to that distracted continent. He urges the Catholic clergy to use their influence toward this end; but he wisely abstains from committing himself to any opinion on the merits of the contest, or the comparative responsibility of the two belligerents. President DAVIS thanks him for his good wishes, and assures him that the war is purely defensive on the part of the South, but he most assuredly does not, directly or indirectly, "recognize his ancient privilege and position as arbitrator of contending nations and father of the Christian world." After making these deductions, however, there remains a great deal of truth and cogency in the reasoning of "Sacerdos." He begins with a long, but able disquisition on the right of secession, the political history of the war, and the policy of the ruling party in the United States. We pass this over as throwing no light on the practical question which the author undertakes to settle, viz.: the question whether the Federals have any special claim on the gratitude and services of Irishmen. "As Catholics and Irishmen, what do they owe to the Union?" Not citizenship; for though this was guaranteed to them by the old Republic of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, it was all but wrested from them by the Know Nothing Party, from whose clutches they were only rescued by the votes of the Southern States. Not even religious toleration; for, although this is theoretically secured to them by law, a long list of Catholic churches burnt, and of insults offered by the Northern Puritans to the Catholic faith, prove the fanatical hatred of Catholics cherished by the real Yankees. Then how, asks "Sacerdos," are we to account for the eagerness of Irish Catholics in the Federal States to enlist under the banner of the Union? Partly, he answers, by the fact that many had no choice, being already in the organized militia; partly by the deception practised upon them by paid agents and contractors; partly by the temptations offered to their poverty and their inability to pay the exemption fee. After all, he further argues, the greater proportion of Irish recruits were not resident in America, but decoyed from Ireland itself in ignorance of the indignities and the fate prepared for them. He then discusses the origin of the Yankees of New-England, denounces them as the worthy descendants of the intolerant Roundheads of CROMWELL, who, having entered into an unholy alliance with "German infidels," actually debated whether they should first abolish Slavery or Catholicity, and who represent "the all-domineering materialism of the age," striving to crush "the remnant of Christian civilization yet living in the South." "The Southern people are, by race, religion and principles, the natural ally of the foreigner and Catholic." They sprang from Spanish, French and Irish ancestors, all Catholics, can reckon old Catholic families among the foremost and wealthiest of their citizens, and not only tolerate Romanism, but give it such a social *status* that "Catholicity is fashionable, and native Protestants are proud of the priest's acquaintance." Every other Catholic country, "Italy, Spain, France, Catholic Europe, and Catholic America" are Southern in sympathies; why, then, should Catholic Ireland lend her arms and moral support to the wrong side? Because she has been entrapped and cajoled by Irish traitors in the Federal camp, and beguiled by the delusive idea that the independence of Ireland is to be won through the triumph of the Union.

It is this delicate topic that is handled most effectively by Messrs. MITCHELL and O'BRIEN. The former assures his countrymen that if the South should ever be subdued, the possibility of which he scouts, "it will not be *for them*." They are made food for powder in the Federal armies, thrust into the forefront of every desperate engagement, and employed to shoot down their own brethren in the Confederate ranks, and all this to benefit "a people who despise and hate them more bitterly than even the English themselves." The Federals have got rid, one by one, of all the Irish Generals; and as for ever assisting the Irish with a little finger in an insurrection against England, they are far more likely to ally themselves with England to oppose French influence in America. At all events, it is, "at least, a roundabout way" of liberating Ireland to dash one's self against the muzzles of Confederate cannon; and, besides, "the liberties of Ireland can never be the fruit of a war to crush the liberties of another people." Such is JOHN MITCHELL's opinion, and it is seasoned with all the power of invective of which he was always a master. Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN's letter, in answer to a speech of Gen. MEAGHER, is far more argumentative and convincing. He starts with a calculation of the actual loss to Ireland, in the lives of her sons, due to the American civil war. He estimates this at 200,000 men in the prime of life, and expresses his conviction that it would be infinitely better for those who are "rushing into the shambles" to remain at home earning a shilling a day." He avows precisely the same views upon the quarrel between the North and South which have long been held by reasonable men in this country. He attributes, somewhat uncharitably but not illogically, to the English enemies of Ireland a sentiment of exultation in hearing of the butchery of disloyal Irishmen. He ridicules, like Mr. MITCHELL, the notion of preparing the Irish in America for an invasion of Ireland by sacrificing them wholesale in a cause not their own. He agrees with "Sacerdos" that there is a kindlier feeling toward Ireland, and a greater readiness to welcome Irish settlers as fellow-citizens, in the South than in the North. He protests against "aristocrats" being applied as a term of abuse to the leaders of the South, and retorts by charging the Northern advocates of universal equality with the worst spirit of aristocracy. He then touches upon the right of secession, and asks on what principle MEAGHER claims the right for Poland or Ireland herself, while he refuses it to the Southern States. He enumerates the encroachments on personal and political liberty in the North, and tells MEAGHER in plain terms that if the result of residence in America is to make Republicans fraternize with Russia, the worst form of European despotism will seem preferable to Irish patriots. After a vigorous appeal *ad hominem*, he concludes with an earnest warning against Federal enlistments in Ireland.

This excellent advice, coming from such a quarter, needs no support from us. *It is the significant fact of its being placarded on the doors of Catholic churches that gives it its chief interest. What can be the meaning of this? Are the priests beginning to dread a disturbance of the proportion between the Protestant and Catholic population, and to tremble lest they should be deserted by their flocks?* Have they discovered that the new recruiting associations, like the old secret societies, are passing beyond their control, and have no distinctively Catholic character? Or can it be that the voice of reason is making itself heard, that the wiser among the Catholic teachers perceive that no wages, however high, can make it worth while to emigrate if an imminent risk of death be a part of the bargain, and that the more sober of the Nationalists are opening their eyes to a higher destiny than that of furnishing mercenaries to a foreign State?

THE EXODUS FROM IRELAND.

From the European Times, March 12.

The scene which was so common on Thursdays at Queenstown during the Summer of last year, is now being renewed in all its startling features. On Thursday a crowd of fully 600 emigrants—stalwart young men and women—occupied the quay in the vicinity of the wharf of the agents of the Inman Line of American steamers. They were, as before, almost exclusively of the agricultural class—the very cream of the working population, being principally from the counties of Galway, Limerick, Clare, Tipperary, Kerry, Queen's and King's counties, the last mentioned contributing probably the largest quota. The steamship *Edinburgh* called from Liverpool in the course of the day, and embarked upwards of 300, the other emigrants being left to await the sailing of the next steamer of the line. The *City of Baltimore*, which arrived at Queenstown on the 7th, brought 400 passengers from Liverpool, and took in there over 100, leaving 400 for the next steamer. The *Cork Examiner* gives a remarkable description of the emigrants, departing still in large numbers from that port. There are among them some old people and young children, but the bulk are stalwart young men, full of health and vigor, and young women gaudily dressed, but their bad taste cannot conceal "the beauty, the activity, the bounding health for which the Irish peasant girl has been so remarkable. Among them all there is scarcely one to be seen poorly attired." The goods of each party show that a small farmer's household has been broken up. Their conduct is remarkably steady. Though hundreds have sometimes to wait a week at Queenstown for the steamer, there is very little drunkenness among them, and seldom a "spree," though they are noisy enough sometimes. The *Examiner* thinks that few of the emigrants are recruits; there is none of the swagger which so commonly betrays the aspirant for glory and bounty. It is true the passage is paid in many cases with American money, but it is with the money of their relatives to whom they are going. This journal denies that Federal recruiting is in any important degree the stimulus to Irish emigration: "It arises out of the condition of the country, and the dazzling, if not perfectly reliable, prospects held out by the labor market of the Northern States."

GERMAN RECRUITS.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 8, 1864.

During the last few days a large number of Germans who have been enlisted to serve in the United States army, have arrived in Liverpool. One hundred and thirty-six men who arrived in Liverpool from Hull on Friday have been billeted at various German boarding-houses in the town preparatory to shipment for Boston. They are tall, fine-looking men, who have evidently been subjected to military discipline; indeed, some of them served in the German Legion at the Cape of Good Hope, and carry with them good conduct discharges. They are evidently wide awake to the hardships that may await them in Boston, and they insist upon the payment of the bounty money here. This has already caused great dissatisfaction, and a large body of the men have refused to leave this country unless the bounty ($100) is paid. We are informed that another batch of Germans arrived in Liverpool to-day from Hull, and were at once conveyed, by American "agents," to various depots in the town. From inquiry at the Consulate's we learn that no complaints have been lodged, although it was intimated that some appeal would be made by the men to the authorities.

THE CASE OF THE GEORGIA.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, March 10.

We understand that on the application by the London agents of Messrs. LITTLEDALE, RIDLEY & BARDSWELL, the Court of Queen's Bench has directed that the case brought by Her Majesty's Treasury against Messrs. JONES & Co. shall be removed to the civil side of the court. It will be remembered that Messrs. JONES & Co. are charged with a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, it being alleged that they procured sailors to enlist on board the Confederate steamer *Georgia*. The case will now not be tried in the Crown Court, but will be heard at the approaching Liverpool Assizes, in the Nisi Prius Court, before a special jury.

THE PAMPERO.

From the European Times, March 12.

The pleadings in the *Pampero* case, with regard to the relevancy of the information filed by the Crown, have been heard for several days past in the First Division of the Court of Session, on an appeal from the judgment of the Lord Ordinary, fixing a day for the trial of the case by jury. The pleadings had been concluded, and the Court reserved judgment.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

ROSSINI'S MUSICAL PARTIES—THE BROTHERS PEREIRA—DOWNFALL OF THE GREAT PARISIAN MILLINER.

Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

PARIS, Thursday, March 3, 1864.

ROSSINI, like Queen VICTORIA's son LEOPOLD, and all other royal or non-royal people who happen to be born on the 29th of February, has, of course, just had a "birthday;" and as the great composer can only enjoy this satisfaction every fourth year, Paris, which holds him in high admiration, has *fêted* the occurrence by crowding all the places of public amusement, in which singing is carried on, and in all of which the music of the illustrious *maestro* furnished the "bill of fare" for the occasion.

ROSSINI, who is now about seventy years of age, and very rich, has purchased a splendid villa at Passy, in the outskirts of Paris, with a fine garden, a grassy inclosure dignified with the name of a park, and delightful views over the Bois de Boulogne, on whose edge it stands. Here, during the Spring and Autumn, he gives grand *fêtes*, to which all the rank and fashion of the Capital swarm in eager crowds. During the Winter he resides in town, occupying the first floor of the large house at the corner of the Chausse d'Antin and the Boulevard des Italiens—that is to say, in the very heart of the stir and whirl of this liveliest of Capitals, close to the two opera houses and the principal theatres, and just where nobody can go anywhere without passing his door. All the artists of any note, musicians, actors, actresses, singers, painters, &c., are ambitious of being received by him; *savans* follow in the wake of these, and the wealth, rank and fashion of Paris follow the example of the others. To be seen at the delightful musical parties given by ROSSINI during the Winter, is the aim of every one whose ambition tends in the direction of social display. The greatest musicians of the day are proud to show off their skill in his drawing-rooms; and the grandest of the fashionable grandees are equally proud to show off their orders, jewels, airs and graces upon that enchanted ground. The *maestro*, though kind and affable, and very prone to the exercises of hospitality, is thus besieged by crowds so numerous that he would need to borrow the reception-rooms of the Hotel de Ville to receive them all. Compelled to restrict the entree of his *salons* to their geometrical capacity, he is necessarily obliged to be somewhat exclusive; and this, it has come to pass, that the business of securing an invitation to his parties has become one of the most difficult social feats of the Parisian "season."

The composer, whom Paris first outraged and then took to adoring, is tall, with a large head, bright, brown observant eyes, a small mouth, expressive of mirth, and with regular features, in which the Hebrew type is visible, though not strongly so. He likes to lean on his stick when standing, his figure, formerly slender, being rather corpulent; but he is still upright, and does not look his age. He wears a brown wig, walks slowly but talks with much animation. Now he is greatly excited by the aggressive doings of the forty millions of Germany against the million and a half of gallant little Denmark; also by the civil war in the United States, and the prospect of warlike complications in the coming Spring.

"It is enough to make one doubt of the progress we are so fond of talking about; enough to make one think we are all going backwards!" he remarked, a few days ago, to your correspondent, who, provided with the "open sesame" of a letter from an old favorite of his and of the English public, obtained admission to the lion's den, and his signature to some photographs of himself to be sold, together with some of MEYERBEER (signed in the same way by the author of "The Huguenots") for the benefit of a charitable fund. It is understood that the prolific genius which has persisted in remaining sterile for years, is about to publish a Mass in Music; and much impatience is felt here for its appearance.

After the musical parties at ROSSINI's, those which are given, every fortnight, by great capitalists, the brothers PEREIRA are the most in vogue. The hotel in which the several branches of the Pereira family live together, (in a domestic harmony not, alas! always to be met with,) is one of the most magnificent dwellings in Paris. The picture-gallery has been formed at an immense expense, and contains one of the best private collections in existence. The reception rooms are so richly hung and so full of gilding that they diminish the effect of the toilettes displayed in them; so that the ladies received by the great financiers have adopted the plan of wearing very simple dresses, of white tullea or white tarlatan, trimmed with a few flowers, or merely a broad sash of some bright-colored ribband, the walls and ceiling being so lavishly ornamented as completely to "kill" everything in the way of gold and jewelry that may be brought into juxtaposition with them.

The great topic of the moment, however, the announcement which has thrown every other consideration into the shade, is the failure of WORTH, the great lady-tailor of the rue de la Paix. Mr. WORTH, who has reigned supreme for the last five years over the feminine half of the world of fashion, is an Englishman, and was formerly one of the shopmen at the aristocratic establishment of GAGELIN & COMPANY, one of the leading vanity shops of this metropolis. Having married one of the shopwomen of the establishment, (a handsome, showy girl, well qualified to assist him in carrying out his ambitious projects,) the Englishman deserted his employers, took a grand first floor in the rue de la Paix, and made a bold stroke for fortune by setting up in the quality of dressmaker. The establishment was opened on the grandest possible scale. Nothing but satin, velvet, gilding, and inlaid wood was to be seen in the way of furniture. Enormous mirrors rose from floor to ceiling; the softest and most splendid carpets covered the floors; tremendously tall Mercuries, in grand liveries and powdered wigs, were sprinkled through the rooms; an exquisite and luxurious boudoir offered the attractions of a standing lunch composed of "every delicacy," to the fair patronesses of the new house, while waiting their turn to be ushered into the sanctum of the great "artist;" and Madame WORTH, dressed in the very highest and costliest style by the genius of her spouse, did the honors of the establishment with a mixture of haughtiness and blandishment that seems to have done its work on all who entered it, and to have duly backed up the autocratic assumption of the husband of so magnificent a creature.

Having prudently secured the good graces of certain leaders of fashion, by engaging to supply their dresses gratis, the new aspirant to public favor was soon besieged by customers. The leading dressmakers were deserted by their clients, and revenged themselves by saying ill natured things about the taste of their successful rival; but it is certain that WORTH really had the most elegant "cut" in Paris, and that he had a knack of squeezing, or padding, as the case might be, which gave grace to the thickest figures, and roundness to the most angular. He has also an amazing fertility of invention, and can strike out new trimming and fancy costumes with the readiness and versatility of a Kaleidescope.

Two years ago, his glory was capped by his being honored with the custom of the Empress. Of the twelve dresses he sent her to begin with, her graceful Majesty refused three, which were not to her taste; but the "artist," anxious to secure Her Majesty's custom, put forth the full power of his genius in her service, and soon secured a monopoly of the imperial custom. As the Empress pays £40 for her "common dresses," and proportionally higher for her more elaborate dresses, and pays cash for everything, her definitive choice of WORTH as her "finisher" of dresses, was a great point in the adventurer's favor, to say nothing of its bringing him the custom of the court and the official world.

The "artist" has been spending full £5,000 a year on his table, his carriage, his horses, his boxes at the opera, and the overbearing toilette of his wife. But if his grand customers had paid him each one-half of his enormous bills, he might have spent five times that amount. But his fashionable employers have contented themselves with running up bills, and the unhappy lady tailor, unable to get money from his customers, has "suspended payment" in his turn.

The scandal thus caused is enormous, for all the ladies of the Court, and of the official world are deep in the books of the fashionable tailor, and both the Emperor and Empress are prodigiously annoyed at the disgraceful revelations that must come before the public if the bankrupt is brought before the proper tribunal. Ministers, prefects, chamberlains, equerries, and officials of every rank are beseeching the Emperor for help and pity; and their wives are weeping and protesting in chorus to the Empress. Such scenes of indignant vituperation on the part of husbands, of faintings and despairings on the part of wives, are now enacting throughout the length and breadth of Paris, as have never been witnessed on so wide a scale since Paris was Paris! How it will end, nobody knows; but probably the coffers of the State will be made to assist in preventing the most damaging of the impending scandals.

As for the wives of personages in the Diplomatic body, and the non-paying customers of Mr. WORTH in non official circles, their husbands, after a good deal of useless storming, will be compelled to pay up or go to Clichy, if they have not the means of doing so! All the gay world of Paris is literally turned upside-down, at this present writing, by this sudden withdrawal of the veil of ignorance from martial eyes. It seems that Princess METTERNICH, whose brilliant wit and astounding toilettes have concurred to make her a prime favorite in the Imperial circles, is "in for" the pretty little sum of £3,200; and that her amazement was extreme when WORTH's "little bill" was presented to her.

"What an absurdity!" cried the lively little lady; "eighty thousand francs for a few dresses! How is it possible that any woman could wear, in a couple of years, eighty thousand francs' worth of gowns? I'm quite sure that the Prince will be furious if you take him such a bill, and that you will never get him to pay it. Take my advice; don't let him see anything so absurd as this bill. Make out another, for some amount less unreasonable—say for forty thousand francs. You may possibly get him to pay that amount; and then, you know, when he has got over his anger, you wait a few months and then send in another bill for some small amount, and so get a few thousand more." And so saying, the Princess returned the voluminous document to the discomfited man of business, and waived him from her presence with a careless gesture of her pretty white hand. The agent went back to his employers and communicated the result of his mission.

After some confabulation, it was decided to adopt the Princess' plan. A bill for forty thousand francs was made out, and sent to the plump and easy-going Austrian Ambassador. But neither his plumpness nor his usual good temper were proof against such a demand. He went off into a fearful passion, stormed at his wife, declared she was mad, that he would not suffer such atrocious and unheard of extravagance; that WORTH was a rogue and swindler; that he would not pay such a bill, and so forth. But it appears that he finds he cannot help himself; and rather than suffer his name to be dragged before the Court of Bankruptcy, has resigned himself to pay the £1,600 demanded. As Princess METTERNICH brought him a fortune as large as his own, she cares very little for his anger.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.

From the European Times, March 12.

The infant son of the Prince and Princess of Wales was christened on the 10th, at Buckingham Palace. Vast numbers of persons assembled in the Park early in the morning, for the purpose of catching a glimpse of the Queen, who was expected to arrive shortly after 11 o'clock, and also of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who were expected to leave Marlborough House about the same time for Buckingham Palace. The King of the Belgians was the first to arrive, and was greeted with loud cheers. Her Majesty arrived shortly before 12 o'clock, and was loudly cheered. The crowd then moved toward Marlborough House; and when the Prince and Princess left in their carriage they were greeted with the heartiest applause. Lord PALMERSTON, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir GEORGE GREY, Earl de Grey and Ripon, and many of the chief officers of State, arrived about twelve o'clock, and assembled in the lower dining-room of the Palace. There were also present nearly all the foreign ministers, and the gentlemen connected with the Court. At half-past twelve they were conducted to the seats within the chapel. At the altar were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Chester, the Rev. HENRY HOWARTH, D.D., rector of St. George's, Hanover square, the Dean of Windsor, and Dr. STANLEY.

At 1 o'clock all the visitors being seated, her Majesty, attended by the Duchess of Wellington, the Mistress of the Robes; Lady CHURCHILL, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Mrs. ROBERT BRUCE, Bedchamber Woman; and by Lord DE TABLEY and Sir HENRY BENTINCK, the Lord and Groom in Waiting—took her place in the seat prepared for her as one of the sponsors. The Queen was accompanied by the King of the Belgians attended by the Count DE MOERKERKE and Sir EDWARD CUST, and by the Princess HELENA, attended by Lady AUGUSTA STANLEY. The King of the Belgians, and the Princess HELENA, representing the Crown Princess of Prussia, also took their seats as sponsors. Count FURSTENSTEIN, Chamberlain to the Crown Princess of Prussia, and specially dispatched by Her Royal Highness to attend the christening, was near the Princess HELENA.

The other sponsors were then conducted to their places in the chapel, in the following order, from the Green Drawing-room and Picture Gallery: The Duchess of Cambridge, representing the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg Glücksburg, with Prince JOHN of Glücksburg, representing the King of Denmark. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, representing the Duchess of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, with Prince ALFRED. The Duke of Cambridge, representing the Landgrave of Hesse.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the royal family not being sponsors, met in the Visitors' Drawing-room, and were thence conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to the Bow-room, where Her Majesty's household and others taking part in the royal procession had previously assembled. The royal procession was then formed in the Bow-room and moved to the chapel. The procession included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess AMELIE, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; the Princess CLOTHILDE, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; the Prince PHILIP, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; the Prince GUSTAVE, of Saxe-Weimar; the Princess AUGUSTA, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; the Prince EDWARD, of Saxe-Weimar; the Princess MARY, of Cambridge, the Princess BEATRICE, Prince LEOPOLD, the Princess LOUISE, and Prince ARTHUR, together with the great officers of State, and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance on the royal personages. The royal personages having been conducted to their seats, and the great officers and other attendants having taken their appointed places on either side of the chapel, the service commenced.

When the music ceased, the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales, conducted the infant Prince into the Chapel, His Royal Highness being carried by the head nurse, and attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, one of the ladies of the bedchamber to the Princess.

The Archbishop of Canterbury having asked, in accordance with the terms of the Rubric: "Hath this child been already baptised or no?" and received an answer that it had not, proceeded with the service until he came to the prayer, "Almighty, ever living God," &c. The Countess of Macclesfield then gave the infant Prince to the Queen, who handed His Royal Highness to the Primate. His Grace having taken the child in his arms, said to the godfathers and godmothers: "Name this child." Her Majesty then said, in a clear voice:

"ALBERT VICTOR."

The Archbishop then poured water on the child's face, and made the sign of the cross upon his forehead. His Grace then handed back the newly baptized infant to the Queen. The other portions of the service having been read, the ceremonial concluded with a performance of sacred music.

As soon as this was finished, the Queen, attended as on entering the chapel, was conducted by Viscount SYDNEY, the Lord Chamberlain, to her apartments. The royal personages, with their attendants, and all others forming the royal procession, then retired from the Chapel, and proceeded to the state apartments. The visitors proceeded to the Green Drawing-room and Picture Gallery, and afterward partook of a collation with the royal family in the Supper-room. The Earl of St. Germans, the Lord Steward, proposed as a toast, "His Royal Highness the Prince ALBERT VICTOR of Wales." The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. The noble Earl next gave "The health of His Majesty the King of the Belgians," which was also warmly received. His Majesty briefly acknowledged the compliment. The next toast was "His Majesty the King of Denmark," to which Prince JOHN of Glucksburg briefly responded. The Earl of St. Germans next proposed "The Queen." The toast was rapturously applauded, as was that of "The Prince and Princess of Wales," which immediately followed. After the collation the guests departed, and the ceremony of the day was at an end.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION BY LORD PALMERSTON.

In the House of Commons on March 11, Lord PALMERSTON said, in reply to some inquiries from Mr. FITZGERALD:

"Sir, I am not surprised that there should be some misapprehension on a subject so complicated as the Danish question, and the answers given to inquiries which I may, perhaps, be permitted to say had better not be put [hear, hear], because negotiations are going on with various Powers holding different views on the matter. Therefore, I do not at all wonder that the honorable gentleman should in his question mix up things which are in themselves distinct. What I stated, or, at least, meant to state, was that we had vainly tried to obtain the consent of the belligerents to an armistice as a preliminary to a Conference, because each party required conditions for the armistice which the other would not agree to. I said that therefore Her Majesty's Government had deemed it so important that negotiations should be begun that they had proposed to the belligerent Powers that there should be a Conference without an armistice; that the proposal had been made to Austria and Prussia, who had agreed to it; and that it had also been made to Denmark, from whom we had not yet received an answer, and one is still wanting at this moment. I mentioned that we had good reason to believe that France, Russia and Sweden would concur in such a conference, but that no positive question or communication had been made to them on the subject, or could be made until it had been ascertained that the belligerents consented to the matter. [Hear.] Then I stated that whereas England, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia and Sweden all concurred in admitting the validity of the Treaty of 1852, and the obligation which it imposed of maintaining the integrity of Denmark, the parties who would assemble in the conference would necessarily all stand upon that basis; but that no formal basis had been proposed, because we had no knowledge that the two parties would agree to a conference. When the Conference meets the bases of negotiation will be arranged. What the honorable member must have confounded with my answer on a former occasion are the opinions which from time to time have been expressed by the different parties. It is well known that at different periods of the negotiations Prussia especially has intimated its opinion that there should be an administrative union between the two Duchies, Schleswig and Holstein, and that they should be connected with the rest of Denmark by the link of the Crown. But that is not a basis of negotiation, nor is it a matter upon which the English Government has ever expressed its opinion—yes or no. [Hear, hear.] It is one of the points which, of course, would have to be discussed by each party according to its views and interests when the negotiations had commenced. We know that the Danish Government has objected to it, and we know also that other Governments have agreed to it. I do not think there is any contradiction between what I have stated and that which my noble friend has stated in the other House of Parliament. [Hear, hear.] If the honorable member will look attentively at the report, I think he will see he is in error. I have not myself looked at the report, but I am persuaded that, as my noble friend and I are perfectly agreed as to the facts of the case, it is quite impossible that we could make any statements that should essentially differ the one from the other. [Hear, hear.]

A few minutes later, after some questions repeated below had been asked and answered—

Mr. FITZGERALD rose and said: I am sorry to trouble the noble Lord and the House, but I wish to clear up what appears to be a confusion. I have examined the report to which the noble Lord referred me, and I find Earl RUSSELL is distinctly represented to have said that the basis of the conference was a cessation of hostilities conditional upon the acceptance of certain terms. What I want to know is, whether we are to understand that that is not the case, and that Earl RUSSELL has been misreported if he is represented to have said so.

Lord PALMERSTON—What the honorable gentleman alludes to must have been some statement with regard to the original proposal of an armistice preliminary to a conference. [Mr. FITZGERALD—"No."] The present proposal is a conference without a cessation of hostilities, because it appears to us reasonable to think that if a conference were once assembled, and if the representatives of the different Powers concerned were met round a table, the first subject of inquiry would be whether an armistice or cessation of hostilities might not be agreed to; and I should hope, too, that the parties might be able to find some terms of agreement satisfactory to all. [Hear, hear.]

DEATH OF THE KING OF BAVARIA.

From the London News.

The death of the King of Bavaria resembles, in its suddenness and its cause, that of King FREDERICK VII. of Denmark, upon which it follows so closely. Among the secondary sovereigns of Germany who aspired to direct the movement against Denmark, King MAXIMILIAN II. was chief. That cause, however, owes so little to personal instigation, royal or otherwise, that his loss will not be much felt out of Bavaria. MAXIMILIAN was the son of LOUIS, the ex-King of Bavaria, and brother of OTHO, the ex-King of Greece. He was born in 1811, and after being educated under the care of the illustrious SCHELLING, finished his studies at the University of Gottingen. The Prince took no active part in public affairs during his father's reign, but in March, 1848, the scandal caused by the King's connection with the courtezan LOLA MONTEZ made an abdication necessary, and MAXIMILIAN was suddenly called to the throne. The first year of his reign was marked by a number of liberal measures, such as it was the fashion with German rulers to adopt at that period. He granted a general amnesty for political offences, and gave the royal assent to a law declaring the responsibility of ministers. He also abolished *corvées* and fiefs, and proclaimed the liberty of the press. By 1849, however, things had taken a turn; and MAXIMILIAN was free to follow the bent of his character. He demanded the expulsion of a number of members from the Chambers, dissolved the Diet, and exiled several political writers without alleging any offence against them. In 1855, however, he became a little more liberal again. The last few years of his reign present no remarkable incident. MAXIMILIAN was a man of considerable intellectual culture, and devoted himself as ardently to philosophy as his father did to the arts. It was said a few years ago that he was writing a refutation of the system of HEGEL.

The new King, LOUIS II, was born in August, 1845, and is thus in the 19th year of his age.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

TO THE PEACE SOCIETY.

A memorial from the Peace Society has been presented to the Emperor of the French expressive of the satisfaction with which they have observed the proposal recently made by His Majesty for an International Congress. The memorialists doubt not that His Majesty's idea, though not at present meeting with universal acceptance, is destined to bear fruit at no distant day. The following is the Emperor's reply:

To Mr. Joseph Pease, President of the London Peace Society:

SIR—Your committee, in the address which it has forwarded to me, congratulates me on having proposed a European Congress. The expression of its sentiments touches me all the more because your society, occupying itself with an enlightened zeal with the means of maintaining the general peace, is on that very account better able to appreciate my constant solicitude for the attainment of that end. Will you be my interpreter to your honorable colleagues, and offer them my sincere thanks.

Believe me, Sir, with all sentiments, &c.,

NAPOLEON.

TO THE ITALIANS.

The following is a text of the reply given by the Emperor to the address of the National Committee of Turin on the subject of the Greco plot, and of which a brief extract has been given by telegram:

Your address has deeply touched me, and I thank you for the sentiments which you express toward me on the subject of the late conspiracy. Your indignation on that occasion proves to me, what I have never doubted, that Italy rejects, as unworthy of belonging to her, men who dare to take on themselves the double character of judges and executioners. Such attempts cannot in any way change my sentiments toward your country, and I shall always consider it as an honor to have contributed in establishing its independence. Accept, gentlemen, with my sincere thanks, the assurance of my favorable sentiments.

NAPOLEON.

A NOVEL PROJECT.

From the Western Morning News.

A project of a novel and important character has been for some months past under discussion, and we are informed that a company is now in course of formation, with a view to place the proposal in a practical shape. It is intended to station, fifty miles west of Sicily, a ship bearing a floating light, containing stores of provisions, and connected by an electric cable with the shore. It is considered that thus early news may be conveyed, homeward ships may receive their orders whilst at sea, and much suffering, privation and loss of life be prevented. The work is to be carried out by MOORE's patent for an improved method of anchoring ships, and attaching electric cables. The idea is seriously entertained, and, if carried out, might prove of much commercial value. We should be sorry to pronounce it to be impossible, or to throw an obstacle in the way of its accomplishment; but if MOORE's patent can securely moor a vessel amid the wild waves of the broad and deep Atlantic, and can secure easy communication at all time with passing ships and with the shore, the invention must be ranked as one of the most marvelous of the age.

THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN.

(From the Manchester Examiner, March 10.)

The *Royal Sovereign*, the first British iron-plated vessel fitted with the turrets of Capt. COWPER COLES, was successfully floated out of dock at Portsmouth, on Wednesday. She has four turrets, the first one built to mount two heavy guns, and the others only a single piece of ordnance. Her appearance is said to afford a most striking contrast to the ordinary man-of-war. The *Royal Sovereign* will be submitted to a series of trials, both as regards her sailing qualities and her powers of offence. The *Rolfe Krake*, referred to in the operations on the Slesvig coast, is the first turreted vessel which has appeared in Europe, the *Royal Sovereign* is the second.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

DISCONTENT IN GEORGIA.

Gov. Brown's Message to the Legislature.

A NEW REVOLUTION THREATENED.

SECRETARY MALLORY'S REPORT.

AN ALLEGED YANKEE FORGERY.

INCENDIARISM IN RICHMOND.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS

The Richmond papers, the receipt of which we have already acknowledged, contain the following interesting news:

GEORGIA.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BROWN—THE SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

The Atlanta *Rebel*, of March 16, publishes in full Gov. BROWN's message to the Georgia Legislature. We have already given an abstract of the document, but the following passages regarding the suspension of the habeas corpus are of interest. After reviewing the law passed by Congress, Gov. BROWN said:

"This, then, is not an act to suspend the privilege of the habeas corpus, in the manner authorized by implication by the Constitution; but it is an act to authorize the President to make illegal and unconstitutional arrests, in cases where the Constitution gives to the Judiciary and denies to the Executive, and to prohibit all judicial interference for the citizen when tyrannized over by illegal arrest, under letters *de cachet* issued by Executive authority.

Instead of the legality of the arrest being examined in the tribunals appointed by the Constitution it is to be examined in the Confederate State Chamber; that is, by officers appointed by the President. Why say that the 'President shall cause proper officers to investigate' the legality of arrests ordered by him? Why not permit the judges whose right and constitutional duty it is, to do so?

We are witnessing with too much indifference assumptions of power by the Confederate Government, which in ordinary time would arouse the whole country to indignant rebuke and stern resistance. History teaches us that submission to one encroachment upon constitutional liberty is always followed by another, and we should not forget that important rights yielded to those in power without rebuke or protest, are never recovered by the people without revolution.

If this act is acquiesced in, the President, the Secretary of War, and the Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department, under the control of the President, each has the power conferred by Congress, to imprison whomsoever he chooses; and it is only necessary to allege that it is done on account of 'treasonable efforts,' or of 'conspiracies to resist the lawful authority of the Confederate States,' or for giving 'aid and comfort to the enemy,' or other of the causes of arrest enumerated in the statute, and have a subaltern to file his affidavit accordingly, after the arrest, if a writ of habeas corpus is sued out, and no court dare inquire into the cause of the impressment. The Senate makes the President, and not the courts, the judge of the sufficiency of the cause of his own acts. Either of you, or any other citizen of Georgia, may at any moment (Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was in Ohio) be dragged from your homes at midnight by armed force, and imprisoned at the will of the President, upon the pretext that you have been guilty of some offence of the character above-named, and no court known to our judiciary can inquire into the wrong or grant relief.

When such bold strides toward military despotism and absolute authority are taken by those in whom we have confided, and who have been placed in high official position, to guard and protect constitutional and personal liberty, it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to sound the alarm, and of the State Legislature to say in thunder tones to those who assume to govern us by absolute power, that there is a point beyond which freemen will not permit encroachments to go.

The Legislatures of the different States are looked to as the guardians of the rights of those whom they represent, and it is their duty to meet such dangerous encroachments on the liberties of the people promptly, and express their unqualified condemnation; and to instruct their Senators and request their Representatives to repeal this most monstrous act, or resign a trust which, by permitting it to remain on the statute book, they abuse, to the injury of those who honored them with their confidence in this trying period of our history. I earnestly recommend that the Legislature of this State take prompt action upon this subject, and stamp the act with the seal of their indignant rebuke.

Can the President no longer trust the judiciary with the exercise of the legitimate power conferred upon it by the Constitution and laws? In what instance have the grave and dignified Judges proved disloyal or untrue to our cause? When have they embarrassed the Government by turning loose traitors, skulkers or spies? Have they not in every instance given the Government the benefit of their doubts in sustaining its action, though they might thereby seem to encroach upon the rights of the States, and for a time deny substantial justice to the people? Then why this imposed censure upon them?

What justification exists now for this most monstrous deed which did not exist during the first or second year of the war, unless it be found in the fact that those in power have found the people ready to submit to every encroachment rather than make an issue with the Government while we are at war with the enemy; and have on that account been emboldened to take the step which is to make the President as absolute in his power of arrest and imprisonment as the Czar of all the Russias? What reception would the members of Congress from the different States have met in 1861, had they returned to their constituents and informed them that they had suspended the habeas corpus and given the President power to imprison the people of these States with no restraint upon his sovereign will? Why is liberty less sacred now than it was in 1861? And what will we have gained when we have achieved our independence of the Northern States, if in our effort to do so, we have permitted our form of government to be subverted and have lost Constitutional liberty at home?

The hope of the country now rests in the new Congress soon to assemble. They must maintain our liberties against encroachments, and wipe this and such stains from the statute book, or the Sun of Liberty will soon set in darkness and blood.

Let the constituted authorities of each State send up their representatives when they assemble in Congress an unqualified demand for prompt redress, or a return of the commissions which they hold from their respective States."

THE DISCONTENTED ONES REBUKED.

From the Richmond Whig.

We regret to see signs of dissatisfaction in Georgia. The telegraphic synopsis of Gov. BROWN'S Message is not pretty, and Mr. LINTON STEPHENS' proposal to offer peace after every Confederate victory shows too much anxiety to proffer what is not wanted, or, at least, has never been asked for. Would it be ill-advised or precipitate to wait until the first great Confederate victory had been won? *What does* Mr. LINTON STEPHENS *propose to do after every Confederate defeat?*

The people of Georgia mistake the people of Virginia, precisely as they did in 1860–'61, when Virginia seemed and was really loth to secede. Who quarrels now with Virginia's attitude toward the North? Georgians fancy Virginians have forgotten GEORGE MASON and PATRICK HENRY and JOHN RANDOLPH, and have left Georgia to the proud task of upholding the standard of State Rights. Nothing can be further from the fact. They who obey the best are best fitted to command. Amidst all this submission, men are thinking and talking quiet. State Rights are in no danger, except from the Yankee. Gov. VANCE's admirable address, unanswerable and hateful as it must have been to every Holdenite Reconstructionist, is redolent of State pride and determination. But "the deepest forces are 'the stillest,'" says CARLYLE. Between North Carolina and Georgia, there is a little State, which was very noisy until the bombardment of Sumter began, and since then has been perfectly mum—content to do her whole duty in the war and make no sign, still less a complaint. *They who think South Carolina has forgotten her cunning are dreaming.* Let the war once end—that's all.

But before the war ends, we may be bound hand and foot! Nay, truly. The concern here is too weak, and our Generals are too true. No concern could be strong enough. There is not the slightest occasion for alarm. The Columbus *Sun* talks about habeas corpus, secret sessions, secret messages. We should be glad to know something more definite about these secret messages, before we coincide with the gloomy views of our cotemporary. But the *Chronicle & Sentinel* seems to be in a peculiarly bad way. It asks what are we fighting for? and says:

"The rapid deterioration in the tone of our people is enough to fill any thoughtful man with apprehension. We are in the midst of a revolution undertaken for the vindication of our rights, and *already every vestige of popular liberty is destroyed*. An overshadowing military despotism has reared itself upon the ruins of public law, and private rights are dependent upon the will of the Executive.

The late Congress degraded the country. We have nothing to say of its lack of wisdom. But it was servile to the last degree. The act suspending the writ of habeas corpus was simply shameful. The President asked Congress to set aside the laws for the protection of the persons of the citizens, and Congress hastened to make this last surrender of popular rights, at the feet of power. Hitherto the people have been accustomed to look to their representatives, in every free country, for protection against the encroachments of the Executive. But the late Congress set an example of subservience to Executive power, unexampled in the history of free States. The Congress voted to suspend the writ of habeas corpus because the President asked it! What a conjunction between a grasping Executive and a cringing Congress! *If the people submit to this, there is little hope for the preservation of popular rights under our new government. If, in the order of a gracious and wise Providence, we succeed in establishing our independence, we shall be compelled to inaugurate a new revolution for the recovery of our liberties.* They will be as completely buried as Pompeii or Herculaneum under the ashes of a volcano that threw its lurid flames to the heavens only to submerge the very region which it illuminated with its baleful splendors.

ANOTHER CRITICISM ON GOV. BROWN.

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 21.

The demonstration of Gov. BROWN and his more immediate followers at Milledgeville, has taken the country by surprise. We confess we should not have expected to see our usually discreet and considerate cotemporary, the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, become a party to such a movement. The cause of peace has been injured heretofore, as it is being retarded now in Milledgeville, by men who pass resolves about "terms" of peace, in advance of any disposition on the part of the enemy to make peace. *The way to make peace is to make the enemy desire it; and the way to do this is by hard knocks.* A musket in the hands of the Georgia peacemakers would do more to advance the object than all the resolutions they can offer in a week. Nay, these last are drawbacks and impediments, and are, therefore, positively mischievous.

Their outcry about the suspension of the habeas corpus is of a piece with the other complainings. *We think, with a powerful foe on her northern frontier, threatening Georgia with the desolation which has overtaken Virginia,* that her rulers would be more rationally engaged, and would better serve her own interests and the common cause by blowing the war bugle and rallying every resource of resistance, rather than by striking at or embarrassing the Confederate authorities by unjust, and certainly untimely clamors and assaults.

We do not propose to go into a review of Gov. BROWN's positions, or of those who reflect his opinions in the Legislature. His message is as long as a book; so that our want of space, if nothing else, would forbid. But his error exceeds and lies behind that which exists in his propositions. *He has offended against the spirit of patriotism and harmony.* No one alive to the exigencies of our condition can read the message, and the resolutions which embody its views, without feeling that their authors are wrong. It is not necessary to stop to weigh the words and to measure their abstract meaning. That vapid logic which men call instinct at once apprises the reader that the authors are in error, and, even when they use sound words, infuse into them a wrong spirit. Of their effect, take the following from the Raleigh *Confederate*, a paper that has done gallant service in North Carolina:

"The message of Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, is a most wanton and unnecessary firebrand, thrown in at a moment when, with scarce a dissenting voice, the nation was girding on her energy for the putting forth of a decisive effort to end the war, by the establishment of the National Independence."

The press of Georgia gives proof that any attempt to array the State in hostility to the Confederacy, will be met and exposed with becoming energy and indignation. The Macon *Telegraph*, quoting from the Augusta *Chronicle* a threat of holding a convention if the Legislature do not adopt the views of the grumblers, plainly declares:

"But if, at such a time as this, the factionists are bent upon a Convention—are determined to plunge the State into a vortex of internal strife—we will meet them, and test the point whether a majority of the people of Georgia endorse these libels upon the Confederate Government and the Legislature; whether, indeed, Georgia believes her Legislature, her Congressmen and the Confederate Government have become so 'debased' as to 'surrender their liberties' and consign them to 'despotism.' *The atrocious attempt to dragoon Georgia into a hostile attitude towards the Confederate Government* will meet from the people the rebuke it deserves."

A SPEECH BY GEN. COBB.

From the Macon Telegraph.

In response to an invitation, Gen. HOWELL COBB delivered an address to night, (Saturday, 12,) in the Representatives Hall, on the prosecution of the war and kindred topics, which was listened to by a large auditory. He spoke nearly two hours, and his speech was generally conceded to be one of the ablest of his life. He expressed the opinion that since the first year of the war, our prospects had never been as now. Our army and people are buoyant, hopeful and determined. The resources of the country, if rightly applied and distributed, have been found ample for the support of army and people, and if all do their duty, we must succeed, and end the war soon.

He alluded especially to the duty of legislators. In a time of war, powers must be exercised which would not be proper in a time of peace; and powers are sometimes demanded of whose expediency or constitutionality there may be doubts or divers opinions. For example—the Constitution authorizes taking private property for public use, and paying just compensation therefor. This does not authorize seizures for the support of soldiers' families. But would a faithful legislator, or a good citizen, hesitate to confer the power asked by the Governor, to seize the surplus of those who refuse to sell, in order that the families of soldiers might be fed? So of the impressment of labor and of the conscript act—they were unusual measures, deemed necessary for the prosecution of the war, and had been submitted to by all patriotic citizens. The times demand sacrifices not only of life, and property, and comfort, but of those technical rights and privileges which we have been accustomed to regard as sacred.

Congress calls on us to surrender some of these to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. He argued this point at some length, answering the objections that have been urged against the action of Congress. He showed the suspension to be constitutional, and maintained that under it, the clause guaranteeing security from unreasonable search and seizure, and regulating the mode of issuing the writ, were necessarily in abeyance. He sustained the action of Congress on the Currency Bill, the Tax Law and the Military Bill. The latter was wise, because it places the reserve corps, to be used for State defence, under an organization more readily available than they could be as militia. We must yield extraordinary power to the President. He may commit errors, but he is devoted and true, and worthy of confidence and cordial, harmonious support. *What, said he, should we say, if in Europe we should hear him spoken of as some here at home are speaking?* He appealed to his audience, especially to the members of the Legislature, to forego disputes about technicalities—yield to the exigencies of the times, and support the policy of the Government. He then addressed the planters, using the argument that he has used with such power and effect elsewhere, to impress his hearers with the responsibility, glory, dignity and happiness and prosperity in store for us, when peace and independence are secured. His speech was in excellent taste and temper, and was earnestly applauded. It made a profound impression.

A SPEECH BY H. V. JOHNSON.

Senator H. V. JOHNSON delivered a speech in Louisville, Ga., last week, the main pointings of which were, that the financial bills passed by Congress were necessary, and urgently called for by the country; that the military bill was also a severe measure, demanded by the emergency of the times. Complaint concerning its provisions come from those who desire the avoidance of all duty. Good men need not fear the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The design of the measure was to arrest and deal with traitors. He paid an elegant compliment to the ladies of the South.

SECRETARY MALLORY'S REPORT.

AN ALLEGED YANKEE FORGERY.

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 17.

We publish the correspondence of the Secretaries of State and Navy Departments relative to the late forgery got up by the Yankees, purporting to be one of Mr. MALLORY's official reports, all of which have been sent to Congress in secret session, and none of them ever published. It would seem, indeed, that there are no bounds to the unscrupulous mendacity of the Yankee, or to the gullability of Europe. But while the European public may have been misled by what is aptly styled a "clumsy forgery," we cannot thus acquit the Attorney-General, a member of the British Ministry, who used this forged document in order to serve his purpose, after it had been stamped as a fraud in the public press by Commodore MAURY, whose character was well known to be a guarantee for his statement. Truly the honor of England has sunken low when a course of mean subservience has to be eked out by the convenient use of a forgery bearing its character on its face from those intrinsic evidences which no lawyer or official could fail to recognize.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
RICHMOND, March 11, 1864.

Hon. John Slidell, Commissioner, &c., Paris:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy in relation to a forgery extensively circulated by the European press, purporting to be a copy of an official report addressed by him to "T. S. BABCOCK," Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Confederate States.

The paper is on its face so palpably a fabrication that one could scarcely have supposed it could dupe the most credulous, even if experience had not already demonstrated the facility and abundance with which "telegraphic news," "Confederate confessions," "intercepted letters" and "extracts from Richmond papers," have been manufactured for European consumption. You will notice that the paper is stamped as a forgery in the mere address, not only by the misnomer of our Speaker, but because the reports of the head of the Navy Department are never addressed to the Speaker of the House. The contents of the paper are too absurd for comment.

The Secretary of the Navy has been informed by Commodore MAURY that this paper is "going the rounds of the Continental press as gospel," it may be well, if you think the matter worth notice, to make public the fact that the paper is a forgery.

I am inclined to think the publication should be made, for no fable concerning us is too absurd for belief, real or pretended, in England or on the Continent. A short time ago, European papers were gravely commenting on the "fact" that our Vice-President, Mr. STEPHENS, (who cannot abandon his constitutional position here, as successor to the Presidency, in the event of the death of the Chief Magistrate, and who was at the time sick at his home in Georgia,) had arrived in Europe, for the purpose of concluding a treaty with France for the concession of Texas and other sovereign states to that power.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

(Signed) J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

SATURDAY, March 12, 1864.

P. S.—We have just received the debates in the House of Commons, on the 23d ult., on Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD's motion, and find that Her Majesty's Attorney-General succeeded in defending the conduct of the Ministry, on the subject of Mr. LAIRD's rams, and that his citations from it were received with cheers. This is the more unaccountable, inasmuch as the paper had been characterized as a "Yankee trick" and a "hoax," by the unexceptionable authority of Commodore MAURY, in a card published by him in the London papers three weeks before the speech of the Attorney-General.

The same mail brings the statement made by Lord PALMERSTON in the House of Commons on the 2d ult., that the release of the Confederate vessel-of-war *Tuscaloosa*, which had been seized by instructions of the British Government in a colonial port, has been ordered, on the ground that "her detention would not be warranted by international law." It is to be regretted that the eager desire of the British Government to observe that "impartial neutrality" which Earl RUSSELL has so happily defined as being "conduct exceedingly advantageous to the more powerful of the two parties," had been restrained until international law had been investigated, before instructions were issued to violate our rights by the seizure of one of our armed vessels in a port where it had sought asylum under the Queen's Proclamation. This promptitude to do "neutral acts exceedingly advantageous to the stronger side," has had the result in the present case of enabling all of the enemy's vessels that had been threatened by our cruiser to escape, while the British Ministry was engaged in its tardy examination of the law of nations on the subject of a neutral's right to seize the national vessels of the less powerful of the two belligerents.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, March 10, 1864.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith a paper, purporting to be an official report made by me to the Hon. Mr. BOCOCK, Speaker of the House of Representatives. This paltry forgery widely circulated and generally commented on in England and France, originated in the United States, and bears intrinsic evidence of having been prepared by those having access to the Navy Department of the enemy. The main purpose of it seems to be to present the Government of the Confederate States as engaged in building iron-clads and other ships in England and France; and as it may possibly be regarded as authentic by foreign Governments, I deem it proper to apprise you that it is, from beginning to end, a forgery.

On its appearance in England, Commander M. F. MAURY, over his own signature in the *Times*, denounced it as a "hoax," and a leading journal of the United States, in commenting upon his letter, re-asserts the authenticity of the report.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

INCENDIARISM IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond papers of the 21st publish long accounts of serious fires which occurred on the 19th in that city. The *Examiner* heads its report thus: "Destructive Conflagration—Arson Rife in the Heart of the City—Put None but Southrons on Guard"—and then describes the scene as follows:

"At an early hour on Saturday morning another of those extensive conflagrations, which have their origin in incendiarism, and which have occurred too often of late without being followed by the swift discovery and punishment of the incendiaries, broke out in the collection of frame tenements on the northwest corner of Main and Ninth streets, in dangerous contiguity to the Mechanics' Institute, Ninth-street, *occupied by the offices of the War Department, Secretary of the Navy*, Surgeon-General's office, and a number of others connected with the Confederate States Government.

The object of the incendiary or incendiaries was, doubtless, nothing less than the destruction of the institute, with the officers under its roof, and the mass of official records. Happily, if such was the object, it failed, though the attempt involve the burning up of five tenements, several in Government occupancy, and the infliction of a loss of not less than $200,000. Two unsuccessful attempts were made several hours earlier to fire the place.

After more than an hour's contest, the flames were stayed at the Alabama House, on Main-street, and at the book-store of J. W. DAVIES, on Ninth-street, both of which were saved at the expense of a wreck between.

POWER's statue of WASHINGTON, executed in Italy, and belonging to Masonic Lodge No. 4, of Fredericksburgh—the Lodge in which WASHINGTON was initiated—was saved from injury from the fortunate circumstances that it had been boxed around with stone and wood. The statue was in the rear of the buildings destroyed, and was on rollers, ready to be run out, but was not removed.

The ground upon which stood the buildings swept away by the flames is the property of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The war interrupted a project, at one time on foot, to erect a Masonic Hall of imposing dimensions upon the site recently occupied by the late ricketty buildings that ever stood a combustible invitation to incendiaries, especially since important Government property stood in dangerous proximity.

The conflagration over, the municipal and Confederate authorities will redouble their precautions and guards, to relax them again in a little while. One unalterable lesson should be learned from such bold arsons in the heart of the capital, and that is, *that there are in our midst Yankees, emissaries, doubtless, bold and hazardous,* who, under the inspiration of LINCOLN's gold, are willing to risk their necks in efforts to kindle incendiary fires at points where the conflagration will be most likely to result in the greatest mischief."

A SPY.

The telegraph has informed us, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the execution, at Demopolis, of DAVID MCGIBBON, a Yankee spy, who ranked as Major in that service. He was formerly a lawyer in St. Louis, and partner of HENRY S. HART, Esq. Having been detected by the latter in drilling a company of "Wide-Awakes," the copartnership was dissolved. Mr. HART was soon after arrested as a rebel and thrown into prison, MCGIBBON using every means in his power to have him executed. Mr. HART, after several months' imprisonment, was released and sent South. The Selma *Mississippian* says:

"MCGIBBON was arrested last Summer at Grenada, Miss., and on being questioned as to his intentions and objects, stated he formerly belonged to the Confederate States Infantry, but had been discharged on account of inability for that line of the service, and was making his way to the sea coast to join the Confederate Navy. Not having the requisite papers about him to substantiate these facts, he was arrested as a spy, and taken to Pontotoc for safe-keeping. He soon after broke jail, but was shortly after again apprehended and taken to Columbus, and tried, convicted, and sentenced to be shot as a spy. He made application for a new trial, and pending the motion, again cut his way out of jail. He was a few days since, again arrested, in company with some others, and brought to Demopolis and heavily ironed, there to await the action of the military board.

It has been reliably ascertained from news derived from Memphis that this man MCGIBBON, with two others, left Memphis last summer as a secret agent or spy for the Federal Government, and $20,000 was to be their reward for such information as they might gain of interest to them, and, of course, detrimental to our cause. One of them was caught and hung last summer, the other was apprehended and lodged in jail, but soon made his escape, and the third one (MCGIBBON) is the subject of this sketch."

THE NEW ISSUE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 16.

The new issue of Confederate currency is being printed in Columbia, S. C. About the end of this week there will be received in Richmond the first installment of $10,000,000. The issue from the presses in Columbia will average $2,000,000 per day. The number of signers has been largely increased, so as to accomplish the additional work thus created for them.

INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 21.

Gen. WM. E. JONES, the renowned cavalry leader, of East Tennessee, is reported to have entered Kentucky, a few days ago, through Fulkerson's Gap, on an expedition. The Bristol *Gazette* is confident that we shall soon have good news from him.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864

From the Richmond Whig.

Rumors come to us from the United States that Richmond is to be made the great object of this year's campaign by the Yankees. They are not without the presumption of truth. Attempts elsewhere and generally have been already made and have failed—and there is little that is practicable in other fields that is also inviting. There is a two-fold necessity upon the Washington dynasty to accomplish something brilliant during the fighting months of this year, first, to secure their own hold on power, by a reelection of LINCOLN; second, to stave off the recognition by European powers, which would be the judgment of the world against the further prosecution of the war. Something equal to or surpassing in éclat the capture of New-Orleans in 1862, and Vicksburgh in 1863, must be achieved in '64. What offers itself as that something so conspicuous and apparently so attainable as the reduction of the Capital? The ambition of the new Lieutenant-General, the latest idol of Yankee adoration, to succeed where so many others have failed, and thus to write his name beyond reach above all others brought forward by the war, is, too, an element to be considered in weighing the influences that will decide their tactics for the year. If LINCOLN's armies could take Richmond before November, his reelection would be made certain. If, in fact, they should not have taken it, but should be besieging it pretty closely, they could, with such bombastic bulletins and mendacious dispatches as filled the Yankee papers when MCCLELLAN lay in front of Richmond, so tickle the fancies and feed the hopes of their people as to render his reelection likely. And the uncertainty attending such a condition of things would perhaps be equally influential in delaying recognition. Considerations such as these render it in a high degree probable that another grand "on-to-Richmond" expedition will be attempted. It is the only thing by the accomplishment of which LINCOLN can count certainly on securing a longer hold on power, or postponing that recognition which cannot otherwise be delayed long. And the enterprise has this advantage in it over any other that he can attempt—much time can be consumed in it without the people becoming mutinous on account of the delay.

We need hardly add that if these speculations should prove to be correct, the moving of such an expedition will not affright the people of these States and least of all those of this city. They have an immovable faith in the valiant men and the great commander to whom the defence of Richmond is entrusted. They do not believe that any such sentence of doom is written in the Book of Destiny as this now historic Capital shall fall before the barbarians who so rage for its destruction.

MORE PRIVATEERS.

From the Richmond Whig.

We are glad to note an effort in Georgia and Alabama to awaken public interest in behalf of the volunteer navy. The legislation of Congress on the subject is very liberal, and nothing is needed but a contribution of a portion of the superabundant means of the country, under judicious direction, to make this a mode of most seriously damaging the enemy, as well as of reaping large profits by those who embark in it. With the Montgomery *Advertiser*, *we desire to see the rich merchants of the United States feel more of the hardships of the war which their fanaticism and cupidity are forcing upon us.* When we think of the unemployed millions of money now in the Confederacy; when we look upon the huge warehouses filled with cotton, for which the civilized world is suffering a famine, the surplus of this money and this cotton invested in a volunteer navy, of good, substantial privateers, and under the command of such men as SEMMES and MAFFIT, *our very heart leaps with the thought of what they might—and what they would—do to cripple the enemy and hasten the cry for peace!* What did PAUL JONES do in the war of the Revolution? What did our privateers do against the commerce of England in the war of 1812? That war lasted a shorter period than we have now been struggling with the vindictive Yankees, and in two years and a half England lost over two thousand vessels burnt, sunk or destroyed, and mostly by a volunteer navy of private armed vessels, provided with letters-of-marque.

The people of the United States, in two years and a-half, built or purchased and put afloat two hundred and fifty-two privateers, which did more toward making England sick of the war, and desirous for peace, than all the armies that the Government had in the field. The few privateers that we have afloat have made more impression upon the mercantile classes of the North than all our armies. *Suppose we had a hundred such vessels as the Alabama and Florida afloat, what would be their effect upon the commerce of the North?* How many of the rich cargoes of gold would have fallen into our hands, instead of going to enrich our foe, and encourage them in their unhallowed crusade against our rights!

We may say with our Georgia friends, let the idle capital and the useless cotton be promptly converted into privateers, (which can be bought and equipped abroad,) and let every ocean and every sea be illuminated with the Southern cross, and let them burn, sink, or otherwise destroy every Yankee vessel they can meet and capture, and we shall soon hear the groans of the merchant princes of New-York, and have them clamoring for peace with the South.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.

From the Richmond Whig.

Father Abraham is coming it rather strong again. He is about to draft two hundred thousand more men, "for the military service, army, navy, and marine corps." This foots up a grand total of about two million five hundred thousand men, called out to crush a little "ninety days" rebellion.

It is certain that the "rebels" will now back down. Twenty millions of mongrels have undertaken to whip them. The Yankees soon got sick of the fight, and levied on the Dutch and Irish. The resident Irish and Dutch began to flag, and 75,000 Paddies were recruited in Ireland, with the approval and assistance of Earl RUSSELL. Then 100,000 niggers were enlisted. And now 200,000 niggers, Yankees, and other molungeons, half breeds, mestizoes and Yahoos are to be drafted. What wonder that the "rebels" are completely broken hearted? Who blames the European bystanders for advising the "rebels" to give the cause up?

For ourselves, we are free to say that we are for peace. We want peace. We will have it. We must have it. On any terms? Yes, on any terms—which Gen. LEE, standing in Faneuil Hall, may choose to dictate to the base born wretches who have sought to enslave us.

The game is a very pretty one as it stands. Our enemies must be conquered by us, or conquered by LINCOLN. They must make terms with gentlemen, or they must make terms with a blackguard and a baboon. Take your choice, O! Yankees.

AN APPEAL TO THE PLANTERS.

From the Richmond Whig, March 15.

There is a greater amount of labor in many portions of the land than heretofore, from the negroes brought in from over-run sections. Though the able-bodied males are for the most part employed on railroads, in machine-shops and at other public work, yet the increase to agricultural labor in many quarters should add largely to the amount of supplies produced. Vegetables should be grown extensively, the potato principally. It is the cheapest, earliest and easiest produced of them all, and, in fact, of all provision crops. Plant, also, sorghum, the pea, bean, turnip, cabbage, tomato, squash, beet, onion, carrot, &c., &c. Every garden bed, whether in the country or town, should be stocked with vegetables. *In a word, devote all the industry that can be to the raising of food for man and beast during the continuance of the war. Few of us know what famine and starvation are. There is no ground for serious apprehension of it on our fertile soil, with even moderate attention.* But let our supplies be ample and abundant, as they can easily be, even if we make the same wasteful use of them as has heretofore been so characteristic of the South.

But, if planters neglect proper attention to raising provisions, if a narrow-minded selfish policy predominates, *they may rest assured the Government will neither release them of their responsibility, or lighten their burden.* Already odium is becoming attached to them as a class for recreancy and short-coming in furnishing necessary provisions for army purposes. It is paramount that our soldiers shall be fed. If there are to be short rations anywhere, and occasioned, as clearly it would be, by want of due diligence on the part of our planters, the evils of that state of things will surely be visited upon our planters. They can produce all necessary supplies. If they fail to do so, sooner than give up our cause for their faithlessness and neglect of duty, *they may expect the Government to seize, without the consideration of what is necessary for them, which is now extended, all that it wants, and on its own terms. A discrimination will doubtless be made in favor of the diligent and industrious; but the iron hand will be wielded upon drones and skulkers; their provisions seized and themselves hurried to a sphere of greater usefulness in the ranks of our armies.*

HOW RAIDERS SHOULD BE TREATED.

From the Richmond Whig.

When a party of Yankee raiders are caught in the act of burning private property of any description, killing cattle, sacking houses, insulting women, or otherwise violating the rules of civilized warfare, they ought never afterwards to be heard of, either by the Confederate or Yankee authorities. Mr. DAVIS and Mr. SEDDON do not desire to be bothered with the matter of retaliation; LINCOLN and STANTON care no more for the loss of their hirelings than they do for so many fleas or lice; and retaliation is as vexatious to them as to our own Government. The best plan is to rub raiding parties clean out, and say nothing about it, not even to the newspapers. LINCOLN will never inquire after them. He will take for granted they have all been killed. So will everybody else. But, after a few parties have been rubbed out, raids will diminish in frequency and improve in quality. Private property will be respected.

SCARCITY OF FORAGE.

From the Richmond Whig.

It is almost as essential for the army to have forage to feed the horses used in transportation and to the batteries, as it is for the men to have corn, and farmers should make it a point in laying out their plans for the year to sow as many oats as they possibly can. These will be harvested three or four months before the corn crop, and our operations in the field will make them an article of prime necessity, and also make them bring highly remunerative prices.

A BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.—The Providence *Journal* publishes the following account of a daring deed recently performed by Lieut. CUSHING, commanding the gunboat *Monticello*, off Wilmington, of which a brief announcement was made a few days since. The account is given by an officer of the blockading fleet, and is corroborated by the Southern papers. Lieut. CUSHING has distinguished himself on several occasions, and received the command of the *Monticello* for his services in the Nansemond River. The writer says:

"He has just performed a feat of daring hardly equaled since the war began, and very much resembling the BARTON and PRESCOTT affair in our bay. He pulled into the river with two boats, passed Fort Caswell, and went up the river above Smithville, which town is some four or five miles above the fort. He then turned round and came down to the town from above, as if from Wilmington. He passed within ten yards of the sentry on post on a wharf, but the soldier was asleep or drowsy. He then effected a landing near some salt works. CUSHING crept up on his hands and knees to the fire and captured two darkies, who agreed to act as guides. He then landed again at the town, and, with a seaman, an officer and his guides, went directly to the General's house. On the opposite side of the street were barracks containing a thousand men. He opened the door, passed up stairs and found that the General was not at home. The officer below then told him to come down, as a row was going on. He hastened down and found that an officer had left the house in his shirt and taken to the woods in the rear of the town.

Another officer stood with a chair in the corner of the room. CUSHING closed with him, threw him down and put a revolver to his head; the fellow became tranquil. CUSHING then struck a light and told the officer to dress. He did so, and they took him to the boat and escaped clear. Now the point where, to my mind, nerve of the tip-topmost order was displayed, was in letting the officer dress, and waiting for him to do so, when they were perfectly aware that another (the Adjutant-General) had escaped, and might at any moment bring an army about their ears. Luckily he had fled to the woods, without speaking to a soul, thinking that the Yankees were in possession. The General made it a habit to sleep in that house every Monday night, but this night was detained at Wilmington. We learned this from the blockade-runner *Mary Anna*. The people of Wilmington are greatly ashamed of the occurrence, and a repetition would be dangerous. CUSHING afterward learned that about the time the rebels got fairly on the alert, and had telegraphed to the forts, he was passing them in the darkness.

The officer captured was Capt. KELLY, Chief Engineer of the military works about Wilmington."

THE WEST.

Political Affairs—St. Patrick's Day—Gen. Burnside.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 21, 1864.

POLITICAL.

The Union State Central Committee have issued a call for a State Convention to be held at Springfield, on the 25th of May, for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one Congressman at large, Presidential Electors, and to appoint delegates to the Baltimore Convention. In regard to President, we have but one candidate in Illinois. Our municipal election is beginning to attract considerable attention. Upon its result depends the complexion of the Council, as nineteen Aldermen are to be chosen. The Mayor holds over. By the way, I understood that the contested election case has been abandoned, on account of the usual difficulty in procuring *legal* proof of the frauds charged.

The great railroad strike, which extended to nearly all the roads in the State, has subsided. The engineers abandoned their untenable ground of attempting to compel the other roads to interfere in the difficulties on the Galena, and returned to duty. The latter company carried its point, and has now a full complement of new engineers. All the roads are now in regular operation again.

Nothing new in military matters. Veteran regiments are hastening to the front. All the Illinois regiments, infantry and cavalry, whose terms are about expiring, have thus far reënlisted. The Michigan Sharpshooters left Camp Douglas on Friday, for Annapolis.

The weather is extremely cold. On Saturday evening the thermometer was down to 10 degrees below zero; but it is pleasant and somewhat milder to-day.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived in this city on Saturday, and during the day our patriotic citizens took occasion to pay their respects to the "Deliverer of East Tennessee." In accordance with previous arrangements, he was waited upon at 11 o'clock by a Committee of the Board of Trade, at the Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh Depot and escorted to the Board of Trade Rooms, where an immense crowd waited to receive him. He was formally welcomed in a speech from the President, Col. JOHN L. HANCOCK, to which he briefly responded. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in the streets and at the rooms. Gen. ORME, Commander of the post here, and others, made patriotic speeches. In the afternoon, Gen. BURNSIDE visited the office of the Illinois Central Railroad, with which he was formerly connected. Returning to the Tremont, he was compelled to undergo a levée, so great was the desire of our citizens to pay their respects to him.

In the evening he was constrained by a general pressure to appear at a public reception in Bryan Hall. Long before the appointed hour the hall was densely packed, and hundreds failed to gain admittance. His appearance was the signal for a spontaneous outburst of applause, such as is rarely heard. Dr. BRAINERD spoke the address of welcome, to which the General replied in his usual modest style. After referring in great good taste to his own connection with the army during the present war, he spoke of Gen. GRANT as follows:

Gen. GRANT is, as you know, at the head of all the armies. It might seem superfluous for me to attempt to give my opinion to the people about the merits and success of Gen. GRANT, but nevertheless I will do so. I have known him for a great number of years. Gen. GRANT possesses qualities which preëminently fit him for the position he now holds. He is distinguished for magnanimity; he is one of the most magnanimous men I ever knew; he is entirely unambitious and unselfish; he is a capital judge of men, and he possesses in a remarkable degree the quality of good common sense. These qualities, I think, will make a pretty good General, particularly when he has good Generals to deal with, because if he is magnanimous he will give everybody credit for what they have done, and not seek to rob them of the fame which they have honestly earned. If he is unambitious he will not seek to undermine innocent persons who may seem to be in the way, and if he has good common sense and good judgment, he will keep each man below him to that specific duty for which he is best fitted; so that Gen. GRANT, who combines all these qualifications, is very apt to succeed. And Gen. GRANT thus far has been successful, and the chances are that he will succeed in the future.

He is to leave the West for the present, and take temporary command of the Eastern army, and without saying anything to the disgrace of the Generals who have heretofore commanded the Eastern army, I think he will infuse into that army a degree of confidence which it has not felt for some time, because success always carries with it confidence, and that is what they want. Inasmuch as he has been successful heretofore he will have the confidence of the army, and possessing the qualifications which I think he has, it seems to me we can all go home to-night feeling that success will attend the efforts of Gen. GRANT in the disposition of military affairs in the armies of the United States during this campaign. At all events, every loyal and honest heart will go home to-night sincerely and honestly hoping that he may strengthen the hands of our armies, and that he will be enabled during the coming campaign to crush out this infernal rebellion, which has threatened so long to ruin and disrupt the Government we all love so much.

Every reference to Gen. GRANT was received with "thunders of applause."

The record would be incomplete without saying that the secesh concern here applied to Gen. BURNSIDE, on the morning of his arrival, all the opprobrious epithets in the traitor's vocabulary.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The demonstration on St. Patrick's Day in this city was of much more than usual significance. The Fenians had it all to themselves—the "church" party having abandoned the field, so that the disturbance anticipated by some did not occur. The significance consists in this: Bishop DUGGAN, of this diocese, has been hurling his anathemas at the Fenian Brotherhood for months. As a matter of course, the lesser priesthood have joined in the hue and cry. A bull of excommunication has been issued against all who continue to adhere to the Order. But in the face of all this, the demonstration on the 17th was one of the largest and most imposing ever held in this city. The procession was over a mile in length, and was composed of the better portion of our Irish citizens. The young men were to be seen in large numbers. The Bishop failed of making the thunders of the Church and the terrors of superstition effective in carrying out his imperious will, and compelling these men to surrender their civil rights. It was a complete and humiliating defeat of the intermeddling hierarchy. Another feature was observable. The order and decorum which prevailed throughout the day was in strong contrast with the scenes usually witnessed on such an occasion, when the demonstration is in the hands of the "religious" portion of the Catholics.

I have no particular sympathy with the avowed objects of the Fenians. I believe them to be impracticable, in the first place; and, in the second, that Ireland is better governed under British rule than she would be by the Romish hierarchy, into whose hands she would fall in the event of a separation. Nor was I pleased to see in the ranks of the procession nearly four hundred armed men—a portion of the Fenian organization. This shows that they are preparing in earnest for military operations somewhere and at some time. And these men, thus drilled and armed, in the hands of demagogues, may become troublesome at home. Nor was it a very good augury that the Grand Marshal was Alderman COMISKY, one of the most intense Copperheads of the city.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Immigration—Breadstuffs—Mining.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, March, 1864.

There can be no doubt that an immense gold-seeking immigration will come to or pass through this Territory during the ensuing Summer, when the mountains and valleys and cañons of the Territory will be thoroughly prospected, and the vexed question as to the mineral capabilities of Utah be settled. The *News* says there is no gold, and the *Vedette* says there is gold for the digging and crushing. Doubtless each editor is somewhat influenced by his individual wishes in this matter.

But if the immigration come, it must be fed or starve. It will not do to depend wholly on Utah, or famine prices and famine will be the result. Though breadstuffs are not quite so high as they were, still flour is $11 per hundred, and would doubtless go up rapidly in the face of any brisk demand. If miners come in quantity, money alone, and plenty of it, will purchase bread. The past Winter has shown that, and shown that the farmers will hang on to their grain when they know they are able to do it, simply because the high prices give them this ability. Time was when flour and grain were urged upon the storekeepers, not for money, but for goods. To get them was a favor, allowing but very slim rates for the breadstuffs. The reason was there was no market, and the farmers were destitute of money, of groceries, of clothes, except homespun. But that time has passed, apparently never to return.

The moral of this relation is that it will be *highly expedient, if not positively necessary, for every emigrant to Utah next Summer to bring with him a few months' breadstuffs.* Twenty-five to fifty cents per pound for flour is not pleasant nor particularly hurtful to a miner with his sacks full of gold, but such prices are ruination to him before the gold is found, besides running the risk of no bread for love or money, which is not an inviting prospect.

In this connection I may state that the C. W. Commissary and Quartermaster have advertised for proposals for supplying 326,000 lbs. beef, 550,000 lbs. flour, 2,000 bushels potatoes, 250 bushels salt, 4,000 cords wood, 2,000 tuns hay, 100,000 bushels oats. With the experience of the past Winter before him, and also taking into account present prospects, he will be a bold business man who will contract for some of the above items.

It is commonly known that the Mormons, for obvious reasons, are more given to religion, agriculture and manufactures than to gold digging; and rumors are current that threats have been offered to mining adventurers in distant settlements. I apprehend no serious disturbances from the wild utterances of a few self-important personages, but Gen. CONNOR, scenting a very pretty row, afar off it is to be hoped, with true Hibernian impressiveness, appears anxious to have a hand and a shelalah in that affair. Apparently ignoring Governor, Legislature, Marshal, Judge, and jury, the General issues an order threatening martial law against any who shall offer to prevent prospecting or digging for gold. It may be expedient sometimes, yet it seems scarcely consistent with the genius of republican institutions, to handle martial law with such facility that the civil shall have no place. Divesting this particular instance of meretricious accompaniments due to the popular prejudice against Mormonism, and considering the question simply as one between citizen and citizen, it might be more politic and a better precedent to first exhaust the resources of civil authority in cases of simple assault and battery, or threat of violence. All industrial pursuits, mineral, mechanical, agricultural, should have ample protection by the civil power from illegal violence; but if martial law is to be first in mere criminal cases, Europe and the world will probably conclude that there is a revolution in the North as well as a rebellion in the South.

Probably, however, Gen. CONNOR has stuck up his martial threats as scarecrows, to warn or frighten off ruffianism.

Gen. Sherman's Raid.

A WOMAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE DOINGS AT MERIDIAN.

The rebel papers publish the following letter, written by a lady resident of Meridian to her mother in Mobile:

MERIDIAN, Sunday, Feb. 28, 1864.

MY DEAR MOTHER: As one of our neighbors goes down to Mobile to-morrow, I will send you a few lines to let you know how we came out in this "terrible raid." My husband left here at 10 o'clock A. M., as guide to Gen. POLK. The Yankees came in at 4 P. M. in full force. They skirmished a little in our yard, which frightened us very much. The small portion of our servants went away with my husband, so no one remained with me but VIOLETTA, LOUISA, LUCINDA, my mother-in-law and three children.

After the skirmishing stopped, the mob ran around, going into the houses, breaking open doors, trunks, locks, &c., tearing up and destroying everything they could. Caught all the chickens in the place in half an hour. I begged for my things, and saved nearly everything; for while I was talking to the part of the mob who entered my house, I sent mother off to look up some of the Generals, and try to get a guard, telling them I was being run over. Gen. HURLBUT gave us a guard. Only five men entered my house, and demanded my keys. I took some time to get them, showing a willingness; told them I hoped they would not take my clothes. They said no; they only wanted all arms and gold and silver I had. I told them they might have all of both they could find, but I had none. They searched the bureau drawers and trunk before the guard arrived. One man ran up the stairs and took three sacks of flour and three or four blankets, and was moving off with them just as the guard came, who made them return the blankets, and pretended to go off for the flour; but that was never returned. The guard stayed all night, Sunday and Monday.

Gen. LEGGETT and Staff came and asked me for all the house room I could give them. I knew it was only a demand, and granted it; so I only occupied two rooms, and mother kept her own room. I did my cooking in one of my rooms, as I had already moved into the house all the cooking utensils, coffee-mill, in fact even the axe. I by that means saved them all. I met the General and told him that I, three little children and one old mother-in-law claimed his protection. He answered, "I will take care of you, madam, as long as I am here." I said, "I hear all Meridian is to be burned down; will my house be burned too?" "I hope not, madam." We then passed a few more words, when I took the children back into my room.

I did not see the General any more till the next day, when I met him in the passage. He was very pleasant. One of his officers asked me where my husband was. I told him he left on Sunday. He asked if I was a Southerner. I replied, "Yes, a genuine Southerner, and had never been in a Northern State." He said, "You take everything very coolly." I said, "I try to, but I find it very hard to do, as I am frightened all the time." He said, "You need not be, as you shall not be disturbed."

All of the children were questioned very closely, but got on finely. MARY said just what she pleased. Told them she did not like Yankees. One of the Captains told her if she would only go home with him, she would not be in any more war. She replied, "No; I am a rebel, and I do not want to be with the Yankees."

Our store was burned to the ground, and so was another one of our new houses. My two milch cows were killed, and every one in the town; and for eight or ten miles around, all cattle and horses. Our horse was not at home. The printing office and all public buildings were burned up, and Mr. Ragsdale's Hotel, Cullen's Terrill's, and the Burton House.

All the railroad is torn up, both up and down, for miles, and all the ties burned and the iron bent and destroyed. Oh, such destruction! I do not believe you or any one else would know the place. There's not a fence in Meridian. I have not one rail left. Some of the ladies about town have but one bed left, and but one or two quilts. Mrs. MCELROY, (her son is colonel in our army,) has not one thing left, except what she and her daughter ran out of the house with, on their backs—just one dress. The soldiers told me, when I asked them the reason she was done so, that Mrs. MCELROY and her daughter had insulted an officer and a private the day her house was burned down. RAGSDALE, her son-in-law, brought her here, and asked me to take care of them. I went out in the passage and encountered the General, and told him what RAGSDALE had asked of me. He said, "If you do, your house will be burned in an hour, for I cannot prevent it." So I had to tell them I could not take them.

I could not write you of everything, if I were to consume the whole day; but I can tell you that I got on better than any other lady in Meridian, and I will say that the General and officers who stayed at my house acted the gentlemen to me; but I could not, would not go through what I have, again, for all that is in Meridian.

Mrs. —— was grossly insulted. Mrs. D. was cursed blue; but you must send her folks down there word she is still alive. Mr. TAYLOR, her uncle, has not a second change, nor any of his family. I did not lose a particle of clothing, and only those things that I have mentioned. My grown girl, VIOLETTA, got ready to go, but as good fortune would have it, I had heard an officer express himself on slavery, so I went to him, and got him to scare it out of her. I was lucky, so many negroes went from about here. All of Mr. MCELMORE's, SEMMES' and Dr. JOHNSTON's—he had but two old ones—all are gone.

Two army corps were here, with Gens. SHERMAN, HURLBUT, MCPHERSON and LEGGETT. Mother has been sick ever since the Yankees left. How glad I am that I did not get sick. No one need want to be with the Yankees even for a few days. They staid here from Sunday until Saturday morning, and it appeared like a month.

I have no time to write more; will write again soon. Love to all. Your daughter, S. E. P. B.

Free Schools in North Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, N. C., March 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 32.—I. Mainly through the philanthropy of Northern hearts, ample and liberal means have been provided for the moral and religious training of the colored children of North Carolina. No portion of this bounty has been diverted for the education of the poor white children, and thousands are within the lines growing up in vice and ignorance. Unless they are properly instructed, the American people have no guarantee that they will not in the future attempt to revolutionize the Government and destroy its noble institutions. History will record that the lack of that knowledge which results from a general system of education was one of the leading causes of the existing revolution.

II. It is ordered that Free Schools be organized at once in Newbern, under such female teachers as may from time to time be authorized. The Provost-Marshal will procure suitable rooms. The expenditures will be paid from the Civil Fund, on orders from these headquarters.

III. Rev. J. HILL ROUSE, Hospital Chaplain, Prof. W. H. DOHERTY and Surgeon D. W. HAND, Medical Director, are appointed as Inspectors of Schools, without compensation. They will report at least monthly upon their condition, making such recommendations as will promote the objects in view.

IV. At an early day schools will be opened in Washington, Beaufort and perhaps other places.

By command of Major-Gen. PECK.

BENJ. B. FOSTER, Asst.-Adjt. Gen.

IMPORTANT INDIAN NEWS.—Dispatches from Gen. SIBLEY's scouts at the head of the Coteau de Prairie, northwest from Lake Traverse, indicate that buffaloes are coming down the valleys of the James and Cheyenne Rivers, and that the half-starved Indians are following them. There are different reports as to the views and intentions of the great prairie bands, but there is no doubt that while some of them are disposed to make peace, there is a large portion who are in favor of the continuance of the war.

The overland emigration to Idaho through their country is especially offensive to them, and they will probably attack any steamer ascending the Missouri above a certain point, unless preceded by troops. The opinion is prevalent among them that these expeditions are only preliminary to the whites driving them from their country.

In reply to an application of some of the chiefs for counsel, Gov. DALLAS, of the Hudson's Bay Company, addressed them a letter strongly advising them to make peace with our Government. This question, however, will most likely be discussed—not by the chiefs—but by the soldiers' lodge, a sort of secret society of the young men and braves, independent of the chiefs. Later information is expected to be received at District Headquarters in a very few days.

The two Sioux Chiefs, Little Six and Medicine Bottle, are not at Fort Abercrombie as reported, but are in close confinement in Major HATCH's camp at Pembina, St. Paul.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebel Gen. FORREST, with 2,000 men, whose advance upon Union City, Tenn., was reported a few days since, attacked that outpost on the 24th inst., and captured the small force of Union troops garrisoning the town. This force consisted of 400 of the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, and they made a vigorous defence, repulsing their assailants three times before they surrendered to superior numbers. The enemy destroyed the defences and hurried southward with their prisoners. Gen. BRAYMAN, commanding the Union forces in this district, says that he shall recommend an abandonment of the outposts of Union City and Hickman, as being useless for military purposes.

The steamship *Evening Star*, from New-Orleans, on the 19th inst., arrived here yesterday, bringing confirmation of the reports received from the West relative to the capture of Fort De Russy and Alexandria, Western Louisiana, by the forces of Gen. A. J. SMITH and Admiral PORTER. Alexandria was surrendered to the gunboats without an attempt at resistance. Gen. BANKS was to take the field in person, within a few days, and the army in Western Louisiana was again on the move, New-Iberia having been reoccupied by Gen. LEE's advance. Two of our gunboats had ascended Grand River to Butle-a-Rose, where last year a heavy engagement was fought, and destroyed a rebel camp. Guerrillas were becoming bold in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, and several skirmishes had taken place between them and the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry. A cotton buyer named CHARLES ZEIGLER, who had $10,000 in greenbacks, was captured by the guerrillas. Gov. HAHN had called an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention to be held on the 28th instant.

President LINCOLN yesterday issued his proclamation specifying the persons to whom the benefits of the Amnesty Proclamation of December last are intended to apply. He also authorizes every commissioned officer in the United States service, either naval or military, to administer the oath of allegiance, and imposes rules for their government, in the premises.

Our correspondent at Fort Smith, Ark., sends us an interesting letter, descriptive of the march of Gen. BLUNT and his escort from Fort Scott to Fort Smith, where headquarters of the Army of the Frontier are now established.

CONGRESS.

The Senate did not meet yesterday. As usual on Saturday the time was devoted by the House to speech-making. Messrs. MOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, and ECKLEY, of Ohio, urged the claims of the Administration to the confidence and support of the country, and favored the vigorous prosecution of the war. Messrs. HERRICK of New-York, HARRINGTON of Indiana, and HARDING of Kentucky, criticised the measures of the Government, misrepresented its policy, abused the President, and dealt largely in epithets and inanities.

GENERAL NEWS.

By way of Havana and New-Orleans, we have interesting news from Mexico. Gen. SANTA ANA, who only last month returned to Mexico and gave in his adhesion to the French invervention, has been already expelled by Gen. BAZAINE and is now at Havana. The cause of this action on the part of the French authorities was a manifesto which Gen. SANTA ANA had issued to his countrymen explaining why he had accepted without restrictions the new order of affairs. The correspondence between SANTA ANA and BAZAINE shows that the order of exile was entirely unlooked for by the Mexican General. A report from New-Orleans says that the French are on the eve of attacking Matamoras and have nine vessels of war at the mouth of the Rio Grande. A letter was published in the New-Orleans *Era* from a Mexican source, which puts a brighter aspect on the Liberal cause than we have been able to look upon from the French standpoint. It says that Guadalajara has been captured by the Mexicans, under URAGA, with 24 cannon and 700 prisoners. The traitor MEJIA was at San Luis de Potosi with 3,000 troops, expecting to be attacked. It is also said that Puebla is besieged by the Mexicans and must fall, as the invaders have no reinforcements that can reach there in time to aid the garrison. VIDAURRI is positively said to have declared for the French, and CORTINAS and DOBLADO, with strong forces, are marching to attack him, the former from Matamoras and the latter from Saltillo. CORTINAS is very popular in Tamaulipas. Before leaving he consecrated his battle-flag. Music, cannons and fandangoes prevailed quite extensively in Matamoras during the operation.

OWEN LOVEJOY, M. C., from the Fifth Illinois District, died in Brooklyn at half-past eleven o'clock Friday night. He had been complaining since last January, but came from Washington on the 15th, and the following day was out of doors, since which he has been confined to his bed with an affection of the liver and kidneys. Mr. LOVEJOY's funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, and Rev. Dr. STORRS, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, and Rev. H. W. BEECHER are expected to officiate.

The examination of JOHN E. COOK, first mate of the ship *Victory*, was continued before United States Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday. The testimony of the officers of the ship showed that the passengers had, as they believed, conspired together to resist the captain's orders, and did arm themselves to resist the ship's officers. After hearing all the testimony, the Commissioner decided to hold COOK to bail in the sum of $3,000, to answer to a charge of manslaughter.

A recent issue of the Annapolis (Md.) *Gazette* says that the troops to accompany the expedition from that city under Gen. BURNSIDE are arriving. On Saturday last there arrived the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. H. Pleasant. On Sunday, the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. G. P. Hawkes; Sixth New-Hampshire, Col. S. G. Griffin; Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. John S. Curtin. On Monday, the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Christ; Fifty-first Volunteers, Col. F. S. Hartranft; First Michigan Sharpshooters, with one company of Indians, Col. De Lancy. On Tuesday, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Volunteers, (colored,) Col. Wooster; Eighth Michigan Volunteers, Col. ——; Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Griswold. The troops compose the Ninth Army Corps, and Col. J. F. Hartranft, of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, commands the depot.

The Richmond *Whig* gives a report from the Selma *Reporter*, which states that a Mr. VEST, a member of Congress from Missouri, made a speech at Demopolis, stating that he had just returned from Richmond, and that JEFF. DAVIS told him "he had information, which was official that MAXIMILIAN was en route to accept the throne of Mexico, which would result in the recognition of the Southern 'Confederacy' by Mexico, Spain, France, and probably Austria."

A letter from Madeira received at Boston states that the pirate *Florida* sailed from Funchal on Feb. 29. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis* was in port, but being a sailing vessel, could do nothing.

The storm yesterday which set in at daylight and continued with great violence until dark, resulted in but little damage to the City or the shipping in the harbor.

The rain-storm on Saturday checked business materially. Flour and Wheat were in moderate request at full rates. Corn was more active and decidedly higher. Barley and Oats were in fair demand and held with more firmness. Whisky was less freely dealt in. Provisions and Groceries were less sought after at about former quotations. Wool was in fair request and somewhat firmer. Hay was moderately dealt in. Cotton and Tallow were less active. The Freight market was quiet, with 424 vessels, of all classes, in port.

Outspoken Treason—Its Advantages, its Limits.

A newspaper in this City, styled the *Metropolitan Record*, of large circulation among our Roman Catholic citizens, and extensively patronized with advertisements by our City Government, in last week's issue, uses the following language in respect to the late address of the rebel Legislature of Virginia:

> "As to the freedom and independence of the South, *we have no apprehensions*. Her people can never be conquered, and, if that were possible, ABRAHAM LINCOLN is not the man to accomplish that subjugation. The address of the Virginia Assembly is a proof that the resolution which animated Virginia all through this war is as unbroken as ever; that there is no faltering, no wavering. In the eloquent words of this great document, '*Virginia takes no step backward.*' * * * Grand old State, may we never see the day when you shall have to bow beneath the yoke of the oppressor. If that day should ever come, then will the friends of freedom, the lovers of true heroism and manhood, mourn over the sad fate of a great people, *who fell while fighting for liberty and independence*, fell on the same soil that gave birth to WASHINGTON, to one whose name should have been sufficient to save the great Commonwealth from *the tread of the heartless invader.*"

Probably the first exclamation of many loyal men who read this extract will be that it is impossible that the Government endures the utterance of such rank treason. Yet the extract is but a fair sample of the habitual language of the sheet. The Government tolerates it, and, we say, wisely.

In the first place, should the Government put its hand upon this traitorous print, it would at once enable every Copperhead journal in the country to raise the false issue of the freedom of the press. They would be impelled to do this by their political sympathy for the victim, and also by their hope of playing successfully upon that jealous regard for his great civil rights which is inborn in every American. It is better for the Government to bear the emission of even the worst treason than to give these sympathizers with treason any such advantage. The Government has only to keep its Northern enemies to the prime issue of loyalty or disloyalty, and avoid all spurious issues, to be steadfastly supported by the people.

But again there is a positive advantage in this open exhibition of treason. It enables the people to understand precisely the *animus* of all the party hostility to the Administration. What is said in the *Metropolitan Record* is simply the plain English of what is said in a more cautious and euphemistic way by the *Freeman's Journal*, the *Daily News*, the *Express*, and the Copperhead papers generally. It is always well that there should be, on every ground of public dispute, somebody who will talk plain English for plain men. We have said from the beginning that all this systematic clamor against the Government was prompted chiefly by a fellow-feeling with the rebels. It was not possible that every pretext should be so quickly seized, and so diligently used, against the Government, in the face of the notorious fact that the practice was all the while giving aid and comfort to the rebels, unless there had been that fellow-feeling. Men do not help those they wish ill to, or hinder those they wish well to. No discerning person could be mistaken in the disloyal spirit which dictated these constant complaints and denunciations of the Government, whatever the loyal professions. But, for the advantage of men who don't stop to think, it is well for the Government that there are Copperhead journals which make no such professions, which reject all dissimulation, and unequivocally proclaim, in this style of the *Metropolitan Record*, that they wish success to the rebellion. These organs of the Opposition aid wonderfully in showing to all the world that the Copperhead virus is nothing more or less than the essence of treason.

Our Paris correspondent, in his letter which we published yesterday, says that "the indulgence that we show the open enemies in our midst is a standing subject of wonder abroad." Of course it is. There has never been anything like it in civil history. There is not another Government on the face of the earth, and there never has been, which, while a rebellion of this sort was raging, would tolerate such sheets as the Copperhead journals of this City for a day. We call the English Government the freest Government that has ever existed in the Old World; and yet, in the paltry Irish insurrection of 1848, it suppressed newspaper after newspaper without hesitation, and threw their editors into prison, for language not a whit worse than is published in this City every morning, year in and year out, with perfect impunity. To foreigners who have never seen, or heard, or read of any governmental forbearance of this kind before, it is indeed wonderful. It is contrary to all their principles of authority, and all their ideas of security. We don't expect them to understand it. They cannot.

But it will be a great mistake to attribute this tolerance of disloyal speech to any consciousness of weakness, any timorous spirit on the part of our Government. Let that disloyalty go beyond a certain limit, let it instigate overt acts in resistance to the Government, or in serious hindrance to the draft or other military operations, and it will very quickly be seen that the Government is neither weak nor cowardly. At one step it will put its heel on those vipers, and they will be powerless. VALLANDIGHAM undertook to excite resistance to the enrollment. He presumed upon the previous patience of the Government; and, like the fool he is, he imagined that he could balk the Government in the execution of its own laws. Where is he? He has been made as incapable of mischief as if he were in Siberia itself. A penalty just as effectual awaits any man of consequence who dares commit the overt act of treason, or directly instigate others to commit it. If the necessity ever comes, the Government will not flinch an instant; and the loyal people of the North, who constitute an overwhelming majority, will to a man support any such action. They always have stood by the Government in its dealings with these infamous Northern traitors, and they always will. We go for giving to these allies of JEFF. DAVIS plenty of ground on which to show themselves; but we advise them to measure that ground carefully.

England and Denmark—The Crown Prerogatives.

It is more than probable that undue importance is attached to the reports which come in different shapes, and from various sources, representing Her Majesty the British Queen as actively employed in thwarting the policy of her ministers on the question of the Danish war. Those who are most eager and laborious in presenting this view of the case evidently do not trouble themselves to inquire into British constitutional history. The Queen's prerogative is possibly not so absolutely defined as some other principles of the Constitution, because in the case of each successive sovereign since the Revolution it has been modified—sometimes by undue straining, sometimes by singular relaxation—according to the personal temperament and habits of those who exercised it.

WILLIAM of Orange, the first to initiate the theory of ministerial responsibility, was, in spite of that, his own Foreign Minister, and his own Commander-in-Chief. The two first GEORGES, on the other hand, although they knew nothing and cared nothing for English politics, or the progress of the new system of government, were not chargeable with any undue exercise of the prerogative. And during their reigns the theory established by WILLIAM was first fairly reduced to practice. What GEORGE III. accomplished in reversing all this, it should be remembered, was generally done, less by an absolute exercise of the prerogative, than by corrupting and using his ministers. When, for instance, he got rid of the elder PITT, in '61, thus preventing a declaration of war against Spain, and finally prepared a secret treaty of peace with France, he did so through the convenient tool of his interior Cabinet, Lord BUTE. PITT was rendered powerless, and appeased by a title and a pension. His colleagues at the Council Board were set against him by intrigue, and the sanction of Parliament was got to the foreign policy of the King and his new advisers. In all this, it was an undue exercise of the influence of the Crown, rather than a violent stretching of its prerogative, which brought it into antagonism with the public sentiment of the nation.

Again, when Parliament and the people had become heartily sick of the American war of 1776, the King found an instrument or a victim to screen him from the effects of his fatal policy in Lord NORTH; and, when Gen. CONWAY's successive motions, in the early session of 1782, at last compelled a change of policy, the only abuse of the prerogative chargeable against the King was in his not having immediately called in a leader of the Opposition in place of Lord NORTH.

Parliament and popular sentiment, however, had a notable triumph in having compelled the King to hear the public declaration that "he was an enemy of his country who should advise his sovereign to maintain the war against the colonists." By the passage of that resolution, the principle of ministerial responsibility was amply vindicated.

If, then, it was found necessary, when the new system of government in England was in its infancy, to carry out the personal views of the reigning sovereign by an undue exercise of royal patronage and crown influence, rather than by violent appeals to prerogative, it is surely assuming more than is warranted to suppose that a sovereign whose reign has been so strictly regulated by a sense of constitutional obligations as Queen VICTORIA's, will attempt to assert her prerogatives against the wish, alike of her Cabinet Ministers, of Parliamentary majorities, and of the popular voice. There are no BUTES or NORTHS to-day to undertake work for the Crown of which parliament or the country disapproves. If there were, public opinion would speedily make office too hot for them. All this is well known in the secret councils of the Queen. It was known when Lord PALMERSTON quarrelled with the late Prince Consort on the question of mutilating dispatches from the Foreign Office, in the Royal Closet at Windsor. Here the minister was transcending his functions instead of the Crown abusing its prerogatives; but the disagreement, temporary as it was, served an important purpose—first, in teaching a privileged and favorite minister that the Crown has at least the right of revising dispatches addressed to Foreign Governments; and next, in reminding the Crown and its secret and confidential Counseller, the Prince Consort, that the days of absolute prerogative—even if there had been such days since the Hanoverians came to the throne—were finally at an end.

There is, after all, nothing unnatural, but much that is natural, looking to the family alliances of the Queen's children, in the desire of Her Majesty to restrain by whatever influence she may have with her Ministers, any decision in Council which will finally commit them to a war policy. There is, besides this, nothing new in her putting on the drag. She did so in 1853 when the Russian War was brewing, and found a Minister in Lord CLARENDON accommodating enough to support the opinion of the Court. But the drag, after all, had to be taken off in due course—as it will be in this case—for, right or wrong, the sentiment of the British Parliament and people is thoroughly with the Danes in the present contest.

The Nomination of McClellan.

The *Commercial Advertiser* has been commenting severely on the fact, as reported both by the *World* and *Herald*, that at the late McClellan meeting at the Cooper Institute, when Mr. LINCOLN's name was mentioned in the same sentence with JEFFERSON DAVIS, the former was hissed and the latter received a respectful silence. We do not, however, consider the circumstance of any great importance. The *World* explained it with great justice and accuracy, when it said that "the meeting was not called to discuss the conduct of JEFF. DAVIS, and any special mark of disapprobation toward him would have been as out of place as it would toward the King of Timbuctoo, or the Man of the Moon."

We are satisfied that there are not ten men in the community who are in the least deceived as to the real nature of the movement for the election of Gen. MCCLELLAN to the Presidency. It is notorious that while some persons who are honestly attached to the Union support him, all who hate the Union, and desire its destruction, are enthusiastic in his favor. We venture to assert that there is not in this City a single foreign partisan of the South—English, Irish or German, and there are plenty such—who detests the United States and desires to see the Union split up, who is not a warm friend of MCCLELLAN, and does not strongly defend and eulogize him in public and private. Moreover, there are among us at present many thousand Southerners who have either escaped from the Confederacy in order to avoid sharing in the hardships and exactions which its people are now suffering; or who, having found their places of abode included in the Union lines, and themselves subjected to rather irksome surveillance on the part of the Union Generals, have come to New-York, in order to enjoy greater liberty in the expression of their political sentiments, which are, of course, those of rancorous hostility to our Government, and frantic devotion to the rebellion. The hotels and boarding-houses swarm with these folks, and a large portion of the present extraordinary demand for houses is caused by them. They devote their days and nights to the vilification of the community in which they are living, and of the Government whose protection they are enjoying. They are going to await here the termination of the war; but the only termination they desire to see is one which shall involve the destruction of the Union and the recognition of Southern independence. They act as spies, smugglers of contraband goods and letters; they cram correspondents of foreign journals with falsehoods and misrepresentations; they invent and circulate rumors calculated to depress the public spirit and damage the public credit; they gloat over our defeats and cast doubts over all our victories; fill the minds of the ignorant poor with hatred of our laws and with malignant envy of the rich. In fact, they serve the Confederacy here far more effectually than by staying at home, and giving their miserable bodies to its armies, or "funding" its worthless currency!

Now, for whom will these people vote next Fall? For Gen. MCCLELLAN, of course, in case he is nominated. There is no candid man of any party who has any doubt on this point. Many of them may perhaps refrain from voting, with the view of maintaining their assumed character of citizens of a "foreign State," but those who do so will contribute their money and influence to his support. No wonder that at a meeting of his supporters the President of the United States was hissed, while the name of him who has labored for three years to make our country and Government a by-word and reproach among the nations of the earth was received with decorous silence. Gen. MCCLELLAN, whether through his fault or his misfortune, has drifted into the position—the most pitiable position of the chosen champion of a faction composed partly of domestic traitors, and partly of alien enemies. To run for the Presidency under these circumstances is simply to blazon his shame, and we think it so desirable that shame of this kind should be blazoned, that if one word from us would hinder his adherents from nominating him we should not utter it. If he has allowed this miserable distinction to be thrust upon him, he has been guilty of great weakness and folly; if he has striven for it, he has been guilty of something worse. In either case comment would be cruel, even if it were necessary.

MEXICO.—There is certainly as much probability of the truth of the news we publish this morning from Mexico as of the truth of the reports which we, from time to time, receive from French sources. Many will be inclined to disbelieve it, simply because it is favorable to Mexican Republicans.

The principal facts are three: 1. That the foreign garrison of the city of Gaudalajara has been attacked, and compelled to surrender to the Republicans under Gen. URAGA. 2. That Puebla was besieged by the Republicans under Gen. DIAZ. 3. And that the Republicans, with a large force under Gen. ORTEGA, were ready to fight the French in Michoacan. There are other statements made which show that the Republicans are by no means crushed, but that they are still devoted to President JUAREZ and free institutions.

This will be bad news for MAXIMILIAN to receive on the eve of his departure for his new empire—if indeed it reach him before he has started. The resistance of the Mexican people to foreign domination will probably not begin to show its full power till the Austrian Prince lands on their soil—if he ever does so.

The Porte and Prince Couza.

The Sultan and his Moldo-Wallachian vassal are again at variance. Prince COUZA is fond of fishing in troubled waters, and ere that difficulty about the conventual possessions is settled, His Serene Highness has got himself into another muddle respecting armaments.

The forty-second article of the Treaty of Paris decrees that the effective military force of the United Principalities, in time of peace, shall consist of 6,208 men, which may be increased a *third*, should the maintenance of domestic tranquillity require it; but that beyond a third, said military is not to be increased without the consent of the Suzerain Court. Now, though this stipulation is tolerably explicit, Prince COUZA affects to be unable to comprehend it. He has been acting, in fact, as if no such restriction ever existed, has been importing arms in large quantities by the French Danubian steamers, and has augmented the military force of his dominions far beyond what the Treaty of Paris permits, notwithstanding the non-existence of any convulsion in the Provinces which would justify such a proceeding.

These martial preparations of their feudatory dependent did not at first attract the attention of the authorities at Constantinople, but latterly they have become alarmed at his activity, and AALI PASHA, the Foreign Minister, has addressed a note to the Prince, in which he points out the illegality of His Highness' conduct, and requires an explanation of it.

The tone of this note is firm and dignified. After calling COUZA's attention to that clause in the Parisian Treaty which fixes and limits the military force of the Principalities, the Turkish diplomat proceeds to warn him of the evils which will result from any infringement of that instrument. "The Convention of 58," says he, "is the basis upon which rests the edifice of the actual state of things in the United Principalities. It implies duties and rights which are binding on all the parties interested, and which regulate their respective positions. It is under the beneficial auspices of that international act that the prosperity and welfare of the Moldo-Wallachians can alone be tranquilly developed; and to ignore or violate any of its provisions would be the signal for complications, from the consequences of which the Principalities would be the first to suffer." This warning and counsel have been of course completely thrown away on the Prince, but they serve as an introduction to the main purport of AALI's note, which is to elicit a response from COUZA touching the armaments; and to this delicate task the Minister next applies himself: "Rumors current some time," continues he, "respecting the armaments which your Highness is preparing, have acquired so much consistency that they render it necessary for the Sublime Porte to ask you formally *what it has to conclude?*"

The Moldo-Wallachian Prince will find it rather difficult to return a satisfactory answer to this question. He cannot assert that he has been importing arms and adding to the number of his troops, because he fears aggression from Russia or Austria—for all the world knows that he has no aggression to apprehend from either of those Powers. He cannot attribute his military preparations to dread of insurrection on the part of his own subjects, since this excuse for his activity would be held of no more validity than the other. And he will certainly not dare to avow that he is making ready to emancipate himself and his Principalities from the accursed Moslem yoke, when the propitious moment for striking the blow arrives.

Not one of these replies would suit the circumstances of the Prince. The two first would be pronounced false, while the last would go far toward justifying the occupation of his dominions by an Ottoman force. Hence it is not at all improbable that His Highness will endeavor to avoid compromising himself, and to escape from the dilemma he is in, by declining to give the required explanation, and appealing to the French Emperor for protection. As long indeed as COUZA has so powerful a patron as NAPOLEON, we doubt very much whether the Sultan will get any good of his contumacious vassal, or succeed in compelling him to respect his feudatorial obligations. Both the Prince and the people of these Danubian Provinces abominate the Moslem connection, and perhaps it would be as well for Turkey were she rid of them altogether.

The Bark Scandinavian Ashore on Rockaway.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, March 26.

The bark *Scandinavian*, for Tortugas, went ashore at 7½ o'clock last night, off Rockaway. The mate and four men came here for assistance, while the Captain and four men remained on board. The vessel laid bad when the mate left her, at 2 o'clock this morning. The wind is blowing a gale from E. N. E., and it is raining.

The America at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, March 26.

The steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 10th, *via* Londonderry on the 11th inst., arrived early this morning. Her mails were sent South by the morning trains. News anticipated.

—A letter written from this City says:

"A short time since, several ladies connected with the New-York Sanitary Fair called upon Mrs. AUGUSTUS BELMONT, and requested her to hold a concert for the benefit of the Fair, among her friends. She took it under advisement and consented to do so, and made arrangements accordingly. She found her house would accommodate about three hundred guests. She issued her tickets for that number, at $5 a ticket. She was shortly visited by the same committee, who informed her that the price of tickets must not exceed $2 each. They were informed that Mrs. BELMONT's friends would as soon give five or ten dollars as two—that the house was small, the expenses would be the same, and the receipts to the Fair very much diminished. But the lady managers were persistent—two dollars and no more must be the extent, or they would have nothing to do with the concert. Mrs. BELMONT, who has much of the spirit of her heroic father, informed the ladies that she was quite competent to manage her own affairs, in her own house, and that they might consider themselves as discharged from all further duty in regard to her concert. Her husband, on learning this state of things, handed his wife $1,500 in greenbacks, took all her tickets and carried them down town, sold some and gave the rest away to his friends, and made ample provision to have the concert a success. It came off—the rooms were brilliant and crowded—the beauty and fashion and wealth of New-York were there in all their glory—GOTTSCHALK and kindred performers charmed the brilliant audience, and Mrs. [illegible] has $1,500 in her hands to contribute to the Sanitary Commission."

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Archduke Maximilian and Wife at the Tuileries—Their Personal Appearance—The Elections—A Professional Murder by a Homeopathic Physician.

PARIS, Friday, March 11, 1864.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN appears to be having a good time at the Tuileries. But let us not begrudge him these few moments of pleasure, for they are probably his last. The Emperor NAPOLEON, who knows what it is to govern an unruly people, and who must feel some remorse of conscience at having led the young man into such a scrape, no doubt feels bound to do the handsome thing by him as long as he remains under his protection. So he gives him dinners, and concerts, and operas, and grand hunts, till the young Emperor's head must be filled with everything else than Mexico, or the important business which brought him to Paris. And so NAPOLEON will have befuddled him to such an extent that he will settle things just as the Emperor desires. The new Government will pay NAPOLEON whatever he asks for the expenses of the war; France will not guarantee the loan required for the Mexican treasury, and which an English and French company are ready to take; the Emperor NAPOLEON will retain the command of Gen. BAZAINE's army as long as it remains in Mexico, and he will probably exercise his own judgment as to the opportune moment of withdrawing the army.

Thus far there has been no reception of the diplomatic corps by the Archduke, nor any of those *fêtes* which require, as a point of etiquette, the presence of the diplomatic corps—a circumstance which, no doubt, has been a subject of great relief to the American Minister at Paris, who cannot have it much at heart to meet His Highness. There is reason to believe that it is on this account that no general reception of the diplomatic corps has taken place, and that, at the dinners and other occasions at the Tuileries, the diplomatists have been invited in limited numbers, so as to avoid the appearance of making special distinctions. Thus far, besides the American Minister, neither the South American, the Italian, nor the Scandinavian Ministers, have been invited to meet the Archduke.

As for personal appearance I would not like to say anything disagreeable to His Highness, but the people of Paris, who have rushed in considerable numbers to see him, whenever he goes out, are not enthusiastic over his good looks, and there appears to be a vague apprehension that he is not, perhaps, just the man to be able to squeeze out of the Mexicans that two hundred and thirty millions of war debt. Nevertheless, the Prince is undoubtedly a man of talent, and in his new sphere of action will probably develop into a ruler of superior ability. The town is full of *bons mots* attributed to the Archduke and his amiable wife, the Archduchess CHARLOTTE, the latter of whom is credited with the larger share. Among others is the following: When Her Highness went to service at the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, she took a common chair to kneel upon, and when invited to go farther forward where she would find appropriate chairs, she replied, "*Toute chaise est bonne pour pier.*" ("Any chair is fit to pray on.")

The excitement in regard to the two elections at Paris is on the increase, and the chances are at this moment that two members of the Provisional Government of 1848, Messrs. CARNOT and GARNIER-PAGES, are to be the successful candidates—the first in the First District, (M. HAVIN's,) and the second in the Fifth District, (M. FAVRE's.) The names of these two radical republicans are well calculated to spread terror in the Bonapartist circles, and it is a source of astonishment to most people that the Government has not yet proposed any candidates of its own, or taken any steps to combat these Opposition candidates. On Sunday or Monday next the delay for the taking of the preliminary oath by the various candidates will have expired, and then the Opposition press will make known the candidates of their choice. The elections take place Sunday and Monday, the 20th and 21st of the present month.

The rush to the public lectures, of which I have already spoken, continues, and these lectures are likely to prove an immense source of popularity for the new Minister of Public Instruction, M. DURUY.

The affair of the homeopathic physician, Dr. COUTY DE LAPOMMERAIS, promises to be furiously interesting. If ever there was a case which justified the adage of "murder will out," surely this is the one. The Judge of Instruction, the officer charged with the investigations preliminary to the public trial, goes to the house of the deceased woman to inspect the room in which she died, but with no fixed idea as to what he should discover there, nor as to whether he should discover anything at all. He perceives some faint spots on the floor, and finds on inquiry that they were made by the dejections of the sick woman. He orders the floor scraped at the places stained, he carefully collects the scrapings and submits them to the examination of competent chemists, and these scrapings are going to condemn the prisoner. They contained *digitaline*, the active principle of the *digitalis purpurea*, or purple fox-glove, one of the most deadly poisons of the *Materia Medica*, and which acts by diminishing the heart's action. To show the wonderful power of this medicament, the *digitaline*, as prepared by HOMOLLE and QUEVENNE, the preparation now principally in use at Paris, is given in doses of one or two milligrammes, or say of one grain for fifteen days' use.

The chemists commenced their investigations by giving small quantities of the scrapings to animals, all of which died in a way to suggest poisoning by *digitaline*. They then selected the frog for the test experiment, because the heart of this animal when laid bare continues to beat normally. The test was made on three animals; the heart of the first one was laid bare, and continued its contractions and dilatations as if nothing had occurred; on the naked heart of the second one a minim of a solution of *digitaline* was dropped; the heart commenced to beat slower and slower; presently its pulsations ceased entirely, and the animal was dead. On the heart of the third frog they placed a small quantity of the avenging scrapings from the floor, and they produced exactly the same effect as the drop of pure *digitaline*; the heart's pulsations slackened by degrees, and presently the animal was dead.

These interesting experiments were made before the Judge of Instruction, and will be repeated before the jury at the trial. Until they were made the prisoner was indifferent and even joyous; he knew that there was no chemical test for the poison he had used; he had taken care to nurse the condemned woman himself, and to conceal all the probable sources of discovery, but he had not counted on the spots on the floor, nor on the peculiar properties of the heart of the batrachian tribe. Nevertheless he had occupied himself a great deal with toxicology, and still maintains that he can prove his innocence.

A French illustrated paper publishes an engraving representing the three daughters of Mr. STEVENSON, of Nashville, Tenn., in the uniform of riflemen of the Confederate service, and joins to the engraving a singularly romantic history, in regard to the manner in which these amazons were pushed into the army. The history and the engravings have had quite a decided success.

The history of the lady at Charleston who sat quietly knitting on her balcony while the shells from GILLMORE's batteries were bursting over her head, has also had a large success in the French journals.

Madame GEORGE SAND has at length, in the 60th year of her age, attained for the first time a grand success on the stage in her comedy of the "Marquis de Villemer," now playing at the Odeon. M. DUMAS', Jr., new piece, "L'Ami des Femmes," is also great success.

The Copake Iron Mines.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Saturday, March 26.

A meeting of prominent citizens of this city was held last night to take into consideration the building of a railroad from the Copake Iron Mines to Poughkeepsie. The project meets with much favor here, and another meeting is called to be held at Salt Point, Dutchess County, April 7.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 26.

DESERTERS FROM THE FRENCH SERVICE UNDER ARREST.

Four men who deserted the French Merchant service, and enlisted in the Thirtieth New-York volunteers, were sent up to the city last night by the Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac, in obedience to orders from the War Department. They were committed to the Old Capitol Prison to be held subject to the disposition of the Minister of France.

COL. RUSH'S STAFF.

The following officers are appointed on the staff of Col. RICHARD H. RUSH, commanding First Brigade Veteran Reserves, late Invalid Corps: Capt. JAMES MONTGOMERY, Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. W. W. ROGERS, of the Nineteenth Regiment, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, and Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Lieut. CHARLES C. HYATT, Sixth Regiment, Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Aide-de-Camp; Lieut. WESTEY MARKWOOD, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Aide-de-Camp.

EXPLOSION OF A BALLOON IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

While experimenting with a flying machine yesterday, at the Patent Office, the attached balloon filled with hydrogen gas exploded, shattering the windows and slightly injuring the gentlemen testing the merits of the improvement. The balloon was of india rubber, and the explosion was caused by the electricity with which it was accidentally charged by previously rubbing it. The subsequent experiments were successful. The machine is designed for military purposes.

A REBEL'S PROPERTY FORFEITED.

The property of one WILLIAM SHIELDS, in this city, was seized some time since by Government, under the Confiscation Act of 1862. SHIELDS, who left here in 1861, and returned in 1862, was during his absence actively engaged in rebellion. Upon his return he appeared to defend a suit against the United States, and the case was decided by Judge WYLIE, of the Supreme Court of this district, to-day. SHIELDS set up a defence that he had not engaged in rebellion since the passage of the Confiscation Law, and was therefore free from its penalties under the President's Sixty-day Proclamation. The court held that the law required more than abstinence from rebellion. It required absolute return to allegiance. This defendant had failed to show he had done, and a decree was made condemning his life estate in the real estate seized to the use of the United States.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The message from the President, transmitted to the Senate in response to a resolution of that body calling for information in relation to alleged projects for establishing monarchial Governments in Central and South America, covers a communication from Secretary SEWARD, who reports to the President that surmises and jealousies are constantly arising on the subject to which the resolution refers, which are brought to the notice of the Department by our Representatives abroad; but there is no correspondence or other form of information, which furnished any reliable facts showing the existence of plans for the accomplishment of the object mentioned. Any correspondence which might be regarded as embraced in the resolution, besides being very vague, is in its nature confidential, and its publication at the present time would be incompatible with the public interest. The communication was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONFIRMED.

Brig.-Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY, U. S. Volunteers, has been confirmed as a Major-General in the Volunteer service, his commission to date from May, 20, 1863.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The apprehension expressed by many that the Government would be sued for "hundreds of millions" in the Court of Claims, and that, if it undertook to pay these claims now, "confidence in its success would be diminished," has proved to be altogether a mistake. This court was invested with jurisdiction to give final judgment in all claims against the Government on the 3d of March, 1863. It has been open to claimants for more than one year, and yet it appears by the following official letter of Hon. CHARLES GIBSON, the United States Solicitor, that the total amount *claimed* in all cases arising out of the war for the year ending March 3, 1864, was eight hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars. Most claims such as heretofore have been lobbied through Congress, will probably fail to stand the test of judicial trials, and while the court may be assailed by a few claim agents here, it will undoubtedly be found to be in the end a safeguard to the National Treasury, and will soon grow into one of the established and settled institutions of the country:

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1864.

SIR: In reply to your request for information as to the number and amount of claims brought in the Court of Claims since the 3d March, 1863, the date of the approval of the act giving it final jurisdiction, I have the honor to state.

1. That the whole number of cases brought from the 3d of March, 1863, to the 3d of March, 1864, is 131. Of this number 23 cases were brought on acceptances of JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

2. The aggregate amount claimed in the whole 131 cases is (excluding cents) $2,289,548, and which is composed of the following items:

War claims, so called	$851,273
Floyd acceptances	660,000
Miscellaneous claims	778,275
Total	$2,289,548

The total amount of the judgments rendered against the Government for the same period (including judgment in favor of WILLIAM S. GRANT, from which an appeal is taken to the Supreme Court,) is $46,924 85.

A great many old claims, and some new ones, have been dismissed, and many old and new ones have been rejected.

Cases brought after the 1st day of July are not regularly triable until the October term, 1865, and I have adopted a rule in my office to try no case in advance of its regular order.

Three or four cases are yet to be argued, and a few are still under consideration by the court, in all of which the questions involved are more important than the amounts in controversy.

This statement is made up officially from the records of the court. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. GIBSON,
Solicitor of the U. S. for the Court of Claims.

Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., M. C.

SAILORS AND THE DRAFT.

The following, issued to-day, is the opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department in regard to draft matters:

"Of those persons who, since the 24th of February, 1864, shall have entered the naval service or the marine corps of the United States, some are and others are not by law to be credited to the quotas of towns, wards and counties. No person so enlisting is to be credited to any quota, unless he is liable to service under the enrollment act, whether he has or has not been enrolled. Thus, if an alien, just landed in a sea port, is erroneously or improperly enrolled, he owes the United States no allegiance, is not, against his will, liable to military duty, and if he enlists in the navy cannot lawfully be credited to the quota of a town where he happened to enlist. So, if a citizen, who, by reason of his age or for any other cause, is not liable to military service under the laws of the United States, should be by error enrolled, and should then enlist in the navy, he cannot be accredited to any quota, because the law allows credits only for seamen who are liable to service under said act. When such credits are to be given, they must be given to towns, wards and cities in which said enlisted mariners, &c., were or might have been enrolled, and were likely to do duty under the Enrollment Act. A person enlisting in the marine corps or naval service of the United States, who is, according to the provisions of the act of March 3d, 1863, liable to service, whether enrolled or not, if he might be enrolled, is to be credited to the quota of the place where he is liable to military service. *Second*—Persons not liable to military service, whether enrolled or not enrolled, should not be credited to any quota."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 26.

This is "speech-making" day.

REMARKS OF MR. MOREHEAD.

Mr. MOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) argued that this was an infamous and causeless rebellion. It was a wicked and premeditated attempt to destroy the Union and free government, and establish on their ruins a hateful despotism, with the aid of European intrigue. The man who sympathizes with it is a traitor, and would betray his country. He spoke in condemnation of the course of President BUCHANAN, and the encouragement given to the rebels to inaugurate war, and predicted that the day would come when the false friends of the Union would be consigned to deserved infamy. President LINCOLN had wisely administered the Government and had scrupulously regarded public and private rights; hence the people demand his reëlection. Proclamations of emancipation are not alone sufficient; we should resort to legislation to make the destruction of Slavery complete, and to that end there should be an amendment of the Constitution. Our financial success is the wonder of the world, and our military success will make our country the favored spot of all the earth, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, where merit and honest labor will receive their full reward.

REMARKS OF MR. HERRICK.

Mr. HERRICK, (Dem.,) of New-York, charged the Administration with the greatest crimes which could be committed. They have no desire or intention of bringing the war to a close. They are making no calculation for this, but are shaping everything for the prolongation of the contest. If they had desired to restore peace and the Union, they might have done so long ago. Every soldier killed was murdered by the Administration, and every dollar spent was so much abstracted and lost to the honest labor of the country. It was the first and most imperative duty of the Administration to bring the war to a close; if they fail to do so, they were morally guilty of treason. Our military operations had produced barren fruits. The ruling minds of the dominant party keep the war alive as the best means of prolonging their power. He contended they have no right to interfere with the domestic institutions of the South, and that this was done by the insane worshippers of the negro. As for the Democracy, they would close the war as soon as they could, compatible with honor, irrespective of the Presidential election. The salvation of the country depends more upon the ballot-box than upon our armies. Some hope may be expected from Gen. GRANT of satisfactory military results, but with the Abolition party political domination is held superior to the restoration of the Union. Reëlect LINCOLN, and the war will continue throughout his second term. The plunderers and contractors still prosper while the public debt will become too great to be borne.

REMARKS OF MR. ECKLEY.

Mr. ECKLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) his voice being almost inaudible in the reporters gallery, was understood to review the inception and the progress of the rebellion and the political influences which produced it, and to advocate a vigorous prosecution of the war to secure the blessings of peace.

REMARKS OF MR. HARRINGTON.

Mr. HARRINGTON, of Indiana, (Dem.,) argued, that before the Emancipation Proclamation there was passed no conscription law, the hideous features of which it was now sought to conceal by the plea of military necessity. The President and his wicked advisers had unblushingly broken faith with a generous and confiding people, armed power was paralyzing and overshadowing the rights of the people. The war was prolonged to pull down the white man to an equality with the negro, and for this the President uses remorselessly the blood of the nation. The acts of the President mark the path which led to the French revolution, which produced its Marats and Robespierres and their coadjutors, who in the name of universal liberty, disgraced humanity. Under this Administration there was no hope of a compromise. He saw no way but to keep and supply our armies in the field, but hold the maladministration of the President responsible before the people. The Union and the Constitution must be restored, and this could be done only by the people. He declared the ordinances of secession void, and that the Constitution and laws of the seceded States were in full force, and only needed the removal of treasonable obstructions to resume healthy operation.

REMARKS OF MR. HARDING.

Mr. HARDING, (Dem.,) of Kentucky, asked why, after spending three thousand millions of dollars and sacrificing eight hundred thousand lives, we have not peace? The answer would be found in the fact that the Administration and its party have betrayed the cause of the Union and become a revolutionary party, making war not to restore the Union, but to erect a different one on its ruins. He charged they had violated their solemn pledges, and themselves furnished evidence of their own disloyalty. He argued against interference with the institution of Slavery, and declared that the President was self-accused and self-condemned of trampling on the Constitution of his country.

The House at 4½ adjourned.

The Good Friday Circular—Note from a Clergyman.

We received the following communication from a clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church, concerning the celebration of Good Friday, but its publication has been delayed until to-day:

TUESDAY, March 24, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Times* of yesterday contained a "Christian Circular," signed by clergymen of different denominations outside of the Roman Catholic Church, proposing that Good Friday be this year observed by the Protestant Churches, also, of New-York City, as a religious anniversary. It is the undoubted right of every individual whose name is on that paper to exercise his liberty of judgment and action, and to observe or not, as he sees fit, the feast of Purim, the fast of Lent, or Good Friday, or any other Jewish or Roman holy day in the calender.

It is stated, however, that this "Christian Circular" has the indorsement of the "Pastoral Association of the Reformed Dutch Church," and in testimony of that fact it is signed by the President and the clerk of the Association. Lest an erroneous impression should thus be made upon the public mind concerning the position of the Reformed Dutch Church in regard to the observance of the fast and feast days introduced by Papal authority, I deem it important to state through your columns that the Reformed Dutch Church, as a Church, is in no way responsible for the sayings or doings of the Pastoral Association here mentioned. That body is simply an association of highly-respectable individuals; but is not by any means to be understood as invested with the slightest degree of ecclesiastical authority, or as representing the sentiment of the church.

The Reformed Dutch Church, by the action of the General Synod—her supreme ecclesiastical judicatory—disavowed in 1814 her responsibility for the observance of "Ascension Day, *Good Friday*, and other days which have (*i. e.*, had before 1814) long been observed, both in Holland and America." In the report then adopted will be found the following language:

"Your committee observe that those customs and usages which are deemed essential and *constitutional* are preserved pure and entire by the different Classes; and we observe, likewise, that those which are considered non-essential are dispensed with, or retained and altered according to the *taste* or circumstances of different ministers and congregations."

Among those customs which were not "deemed essential and *constitutional*," the observance of Good Friday was expressly included. Whoever chooses to observe the day may do so, but the Church, as such, is no more responsible for it than for the manner in which he keeps Lent or the Fourth of July.

The position of the Reformed Dutch Church on this subject has been quite extensively misunderstood, owing partly, it is probable, to the publication, in the *Christian Intelligencer*, of certain ill-advised articles encouraging the observance of holy days, and owing partly to the fact that ministers coming into the church from other denominations have thought they must conform to what they supposed an established custom, and have thus in their laudable zeal to prove their loyalty, gone so far as to out-Dutch the Dutch. Of the *eight* ministers of the Reformed Dutch Church who signed the Good Friday circular, *six* came into the church from other denominations. The church as a body is not to be held responsible for the *sui generis* tastes and opinions of individual ministers. Her official utterance is contained in the action of 1814, from which a brief quotation has been given above.

When the Genevese Council of Two Hundred, in 1550, abolished all the festivals set apart by the Papacy, and returned to the Scriptural Lord's Day as the only holy day, CALVIN said in regard to it, "Nothing new has been introduced; *we have only returned to the old and better custom.*" The same thing was done by the General Synod when it disavowed all responsibility for the observance of Good Friday. "Ye observe days, and months, and times, and years," said PAUL to the Galatians; "I am afraid of you, lest I have bestowed upon you labor in vain."

A MINISTER
of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Houses to be Had.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having given room in your valuable paper for several articles on the subject of house rents in New-York, will you give place to a brief article on the subject of houses in your neighboring City of *Brooklyn*. Why is it that so many are willing to live in narrow, crowded streets in New-York, to which you can only gain access through dirty, dismal avenues, in crowded cars, when they could obtain first class houses in open, airy, healthful locations, at one-half the rent by crossing the ferry to the beautiful City of Brooklyn? Your correspondent need not to have gone to Philadelphia to find a contrast to the extraordinary rents in New-York; he could have found one much nearer home. Rents in Brooklyn are not as high as they were twenty years ago, and taxes are not as high as before the war. "Salaried persons" can live in Brooklyn in their own hired house at a very reasonable rate, which is certainly far preferable to a "flat," even if it is a Parisian fashion. Brooklyn is a very healthy city, possessing all the advantages of New-York; its pure water, its varied sources of intellectual, social and religious enjoyment, while it possesses many advantages over New-York to quiet people, who really wish to enjoy life as reasonable beings. Sheddy people seldom go to Brooklyn, and if they do never remain there. It is no place for shoddies.

T.

The Long Branch Epidemic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper an article upon the epidemic now prevailing at Long Branch, N. J., namely, cerebro-spinal meningitis. Upon reading this article, I was struck with surprise at the incorrectness, as it seemed to me, of the theories advanced in regard to the origin of this disease. In combating these theories, it is not necessary for me to prove the true cause of its origin and continuance.

In order to give some weight to my views upon the subject, suffice it to say that I passed through a similar epidemic about twelve years since, in the interior of Massachusetts. The article referred to exonerates the atmosphere and soil as predisposing causes, and in this I fully concur, for the disease has prevailed upon every possible variety of soil, from dry gravel to moist clay; in valleys and on high swells of land; among farmers, mechanics, and all classes of persons.

In the epidemic to which I refer, the most healthy young persons were those first attacked, so that enfeebling influences or a debilitated state of the system could not be the predisposing causes.

Improper food and impure air are spoken of as engendering causes. The disease, as I was connected with it, attacked persons living upon articles of food so varied as to preclude the possibility of its being induced by any particular kind of diet. That the use of kerosene can have no effect, is evident from the fact that the disease prevailed as an epidemic long before this article was used for illuminating purposes. In the epidemic with which I was familiar, true, coffee and tea only were used by the inhabitants, and from careful personal observation, it seems to me impossible that any particular article of food, or that any particular gas or foul air, generates the disease. It follows the laws that govern all epidemics; what the influences are, we cannot as yet decide.

I have known scarlet fever prevail as an epidemic, traveling nearly due north for several years, entering a town upon the south side, slowly but steadily extending itself towards the north, destroying in the centre of its track almost every person whom it attacked, therefore, it would appear that the atmosphere and soil, food, foul air, &c., do not govern *all* epidemics.

The article mentions "fear and moral influences of a dispiriting character" as favoring the development of the disease. For this very reason, the profession should be cautious of throwing suspicion upon articles of food so common and familiar as flour, bread and coffee. Panics may thus be created among the people in regard to articles of food, the effects of which will last for years.

One word upon the amenability of the disease to treatment. In the epidemic in Massachusetts, our first cases were all fatal, some of those attacked dying in nine hours. This was before we were permitted to make a post mortem examination of any case, to ascertain precisely the nature of the disease. Subsequently the deaths were very few. Our treatment was to withdraw as rapidly as possible the serum from the blood, and to continue this depletion until the disease was subdued. If it had advanced to that stage, which gives rise to convulsions, then enormously large doses of opium became necessary.

These are designed merely as hints to the principles of treatment, as this is not the place for its discussion.

HENRY G. DAVIS, M. D.,
No. 210 Madison-avenue.

Perils of the Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Tuesday, March 22, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am an old (country) subscriber, and I have read your remarks about economy, expense and taxation—all the duties connected with it—with a great deal of satisfaction, being a plain man and used to hard labor; also, to paying as I go, and believing the revenue of the State to be the State itself, may I add a link to the chain, and then help roll our great load onward.

It is known, *here, there* and *everywhere*, to every loyal citizen and to every loyal State, that we must pay ultimately or fail; moreover, that to pay, there must be a prompt provision for it. Now, it is very evident that we are not paying, but rushing into debt on bonds. Towns vote and issue bonds, and so it goes all the way up. It is towns and villages, counties and cities, States and United States. It is bonds here, bonds there, and bonds everywhere; everybody is rich, what is to pay, who is afraid. It is useless to talk or write about economy, or extravagance, or the laying up for taxation or a rainy day; a few mind it, others call it wind. Taxation, the prompt levy and collection of a revenue tax, one that will protect our credit, would be the greatest economiser of the times. It is a regulator that we are and have been wanting, and the one that is to test the integrity and permanency of our institutions, and the sooner it is faced the better.

If we rush on at the past year's rate, the unwise, thoughtless and foolhardy expenditures of the times will render the country unable to meet *all* the demands necessary to protect its credit.

With a debt before us of 3,000 millions, 500 o which is exempt from taxes, and 200 millions more of 10-40 in like prospect, say 1,000 millions, (or as may be,) of untaxed capital, leaves a heavy load for agriculture, and it is one that land will not bear willingly, and not long at the best; for the act, the principle in itself, will change the entire Government by and by, and this very question, unless wisely and well managed, may lead to discredit or repudiation. It is a mighty subject, and has not, *apparently*, been well considered. Anticipation is essential to daily success, and never more so than in matters of taxation.

Push ahead, Messrs. Editors; use your pens and influence for prompt enactments and quick collections. Let us begin to pay; let us know and feel what is to come. I vouch that the farmers will be with you right into the pocket, and the sooner paid the better.

Such application of means will reach private waste. It will enable many a father to correct *home* extravagancies, and make glad (or mad) many a household.

In the meantime the Government will have secured permanent resources, and settled the question of our ability to pay and the willingness to meet the great demands essential to crush out this mighty rebellion.

H.

Crowded Street Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The suggestion of a writer in a late number of the TIMES, that it is a breach of good manners to enter a car when the seats are full, contains, perhaps, the germ of a solution of our present difficulty. We are between Scylla and Charybdis. If the companies are allowed to charge full fare for every person who can hang on to the car when there is no longer standing room in it, we can expect no improvement. On the other hand, if they are not allowed to charge anything for standing passengers they will not stop the cars for any one when the seats are full, and a person living midway of the route, however important his business may be, cannot get carried at all. Nor will the maxim, *Medio tutissimus ibis* avail here; for if there is a less charge for standing passengers, if it is sufficient to induce the companies to receive them at all, the outside pressure will be greater than ever.

I propose that as soon as the seats are filled, it shall be the duty of the conductor to indicate it by putting up a sign plainly visible on each side of the car, on the outside. Let any person afterward, desiring to ride, pay double fare, and stand until he can obtain a seat. But when he pays his fare, let it be the duty of the conductor to return to him a check, which he shall deposit in a box as the fare is now deposited in some of the smaller cars. Let the City Government appoint some person to open these boxes and count the checks; and let the company pay to the City seven or eight cents for each check. We shall then furnish an inducement to the company to provide more cars, in order to get five cents instead of two or three from standees, and instead of nothing from those that prefer to walk rather than pay double fare. At the same time there will be a tax sufficient to reduce materially the number willing to stand, the exceptions being cases of urgent business, or where a party enters a car together, when a portion of them only can at once obtain seats. In the third place, if the City Government should happen to derive a little revenue from this source, we need not fear that they will be unable to dispose of it.

H. M. P.

The Projected Underground Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The project of a railroad below the surface of the City has been a subject of thought by me for some years. It should not be a tunnel under a street. There should be an open dug way formed as we now have in the street roads passing through the Central Park, with bridges to the street as are there, for the pleasure roads. This dug-way might pass between two avenues. It would require but two houses on each street line. To make it 50 feet wide the basement only would be required as the building could stand an arched bridge, and the upper part used as a store or dwelling. On reaching the old part of the City, it would pass through blocks, and not under streets; it is then entirely built around, and is out of sight. The Harlem, Hudson River, and all railroads, should have their tracks in this dug-way. In each dug-way there should be four tracks—two for City use and two for the train to Albany, Boston, &c. The advantages are these: freight and passengers could be brought and taken from the heart of the City, and the *locomotive not seen*, as it would be *built in by the stores and houses*; the streets would be free; freight could be hoisted from the track into stores built on the dug way, or discharged in the basement from the cars; passengers could be conveyed to the upper parts of the City and into Westchester County in a few moments of time; the City could establish depots by the side of the track for street-manure, coal-ashes and dirt, to be removed by the cars at night at little expense—the removing of which each year becomes a greater trouble as the City extends, and is daily dumped in our beautiful harbor, much to its detriment; the street-manure would be welcomed by the farmer, the coal-ashes and dirt would repair many a railroad embankment, and free the residents of the City from the sight of dogs and human beings being harnessed to the same cart.

L.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 26.

In the Court of Appeals, March 26, 1864:

No. 18. WATTS and others, administrators, &c., *vs.* GARCIA and others. Argument concluded; Mr. D. D. LORD for the appellants, Mr. E. SPROUT for the respondents.

No. 16. WILD, administrator, &c., *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company. On argument; Mr. J. K. PORTER was heard for the appelants.

The Day Calander for Monday, March 26, 1864: Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25½, 27, 28, and 31.

The Court adjourned to Monday, March 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.—The NEW-YORK WEEKLY is now publishing a deeply interesting story, entitled ADAM FLOYD, from the pen of the above authoress.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Personals from parties in the South to their friends in the North, copied from Southern papers, to M. S. Hofheimer, M. E. B., R. R. B., Marvin Baker, Mintak Baker, Mrs. M. L. Martin, Chas. E. Hagger, Marus, Martin D. Coyner, S. B. Henrys, Lieut. W. W. Neland, Baltimore; Horatio Anderson, Rebecca and others, appear in the New-York Daily and Weekly NEWS.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

The Spring Styles of Gent's Dress, Felt and Cloth Hats introduced by BURKE are par excellence. Standard price for Dress Hat, $5.
BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

To Let—12 new first-class 7 and 7 1-3 octave pianos at $6, $7, and $8 a month, at HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 243.—March 26, 1864.
37, 16, 41, 38, 6, 70, 63, 39, 14, 77, 44, 54.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 244.—March 26, 1864.
45, 48, 25, 51, 32, 64, 72, 14, 28, 77, 26, 24, 40.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 147—March 26, 1864.
29, 7, 36, 63, 16, 67, 54, 57, 59, 34, 74, 40.
CLASS 148—March 26, 1864.
67, 35, 38, 66, 73, 61, 4, 69, 41, 46, 3, 17, 34.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished, in all legalized lotteries.
ALECK & CO., Brokers, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of an unavoidable and unexpected enlargement of the plans of the Managers of the Metropolitan Fair, its opening is postponed until Monday, April 4.

JULIA K. FISH,
President Ladies' Exec. Com.
ELIZABETH W. SHERWOOD,
Secretary Ladies' Exec. Com.
GEORGE GRISWOLD RAY,
Chairman Gentlemen's Exec. Com.
RICH'D GRANT WHITE,
Secretary Gentlemen's Exec. Com.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON
LAKE GEORGE.
Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
Under the auspices of the
METROPOLITAN FAIR,
in aid of the
SANITARY FAIR.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

REMOVAL.—VALENTINE & BUTLER, Patentees and sole manufacturers of the Alum Patent Fire Proof and Burglar-proof Safes and Rotary Locks for Dwelling-house Doors, have removed from Nos. 265 and 170 Broadway, to their new ware-rooms Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st. third door east of Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TRUTH FOR THE TIMES.—REASONS FOR SEPARATING FROM ALL DENOMINATIONAL CONNECTIONS.—A discourse will be delivered on this subject (if the Lord permit) SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the University Buildings, Washington-square. The attendance of Christians desirous to know the Lord's will is affectionately invited. The Gospel of Salvation by the blood of Christ will be preached to the unconverted.

An assembly of saints meets in the same place at 10½ o'clock in the morning to commemorate the Lord's death.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., *On Obedience better than sacrifice*, and at 7½ P. M. Subject—as God gave this land to Protestants for the exercise of civil and religious liberty—*Is our Country in its extent and resources, adapted to this great work?* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Baptism at the close of the evening services.

THE BIBLE, THE BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE.—The first of a course of lectures as above, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Subject: *The World in Darkness.* Strangers, non-church goers, and young men particularly invited. Preaching by the Pastor also at 10½ A. M.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES, SECOND SERIES—South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., of New-Haven, will preach the twelfth of these practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Evangelization.* The pastor preaches and administers baptism in the morning.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. EDWD. THOMSON, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. HENRY G. FOX, A. M., at 7½ P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE SERvices in this Church SUNDAY will be under the direction of the Local Preachers' Association of New-York and Brooklyn. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. HILL, of Norwalk. Love Feast and Sacrament at 3 P. M., and preaching in the evening at 7 o'clock, by Rev. G. W. LORD. Seats free. The public are cordially invited to attend.

HELL—ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the tenth discourse on this subject, at Historical Society's Building, 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Origin of the Common Doctrine of Hell.* Strangers cordially invited. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, March 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the morning discourse will be—*Felix and the Convenient Season.* Of the evening—*The Apocalypse.*

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. N. E SMITH will preach the ninth sermon of the Course before this Association in the Middle R. D. Church, Harrison-st., on next SUNDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY by Elder F. H. BERRICK, from Boston, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested to hear on Prophecy, and the near coming of Christ, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Regular children's service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Come and help us! Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to Points.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—EASTER DAY services at ¼ to 8, 10½, 3½, and 7½; the afternoon being for deaf mutes. The Holy Communion will be administered at both the morning services. In the evening Rev. W. H. SPAULDING, of Wisconsin, will preach.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE FOURTEENTH sermon in this series will be preached by the Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, of Brooklyn, in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in 15th-st., just west of 2d-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection for incidental expenses will be taken.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—EAST 50TH-ST.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. C. K. TRUE, D. D., and Rev. A. H. MEAD at 7½ P. M. Sunday School and Monthly Meeting of the Youths' Benevolent Society at 2 P. M. Addresses by Rev. R. H. LOOMIS and others. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at the Rooms, Bible House, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Essay by VERRANUS MORSE, M. D. Young men are cordially invited.
R. R. McBURNEY, Recording Secretary.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on next and every succeeding SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. DYER will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the AFTERNOON.

BAPTIST MARINER'S TEMPLE, CORner of Oliver and Henry-sts. The monthly concert of the Sunday School will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock. Some good speaking may be expected. The singing will be led by Professor TILTON.

THE HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, until the completion of their new chapel, will continue to worship at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. S. BOURNE, Pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of confirmation on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. The usual Easter collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, will preach MORNING and EVENING, March 27. Seats for all.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, LEXINGTON-AV., corner 35th-st.—There will be a special Easter service in this church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. F. G. CLARK, will preach (D. V.) SUNDAY MORNING, by request, upon *The Future State*, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, to the Sunday School.

EASTER SUNDAY.—PROF. MATTISON WILL preach a sermon appropriate to the day in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Evening subject—*The First Day of Christ's Immortality.* Free seats and a cordial welcome to strangers.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—Services in the Morning at 10½ o'clock and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Resurrection of Jesus and Resurrection of the Body.* Rev. F. BOTTOME, Pastor. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—NO. 18 COOPER Institute—Services EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. All who are interested in the signs of the times and the fulfillment of prophecy are cordially invited to attend.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock. Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., formerly Pastor of the Church, will preach both morning and evening.

PIERREPONT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, corner Pierrepont and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 27, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

IRVING HALL.—W. H. MILBURN WILL DEliver another of the course of lectures on the "Early History of Christianity," on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christianity Gains the Throne of the World.* The public invited.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. J. C. DUTCHER will preach in the morning, and will be installed pastor in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. ROGERS, charge to pastor by Rev. Dr. WIGGINS, to the people by Rev. Dr. HUTTON.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach in this Church (in Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place) on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner 8th-av. and 33d-st.; Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services morning and evening. Subject for evening—*Predicted Conflicts and Final Triumph of the Gentile Christian Church.*

S. S. SNOW, INTERPRETER OF PROphecy, will preach the coming Kingdom of God, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Friends of Christ are invited to hear him.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider *Some Views of the Divine Government as Illustrated by an Eminent Orthodox Clergyman.* Morning discourse by Rev. L. J. FLETCHER, of Brooklyn.

SERMONS TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—REV. DR. TYNG, Rector of St. George's Church, will preach the next sermon of this course on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av. and East 30th-st. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park.—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, late Pastor, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, and Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, of the Cannon-st. Church, will preach in the evening.

EASTER SUNDAY.—CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35th-st., few doors east of the 6th-av. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. M. FIVAZ, in the French Evangelical Church, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

TWENTY-FIRST-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, near 6th-av., Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON. The Anniversary of the Sunday-School will be celebrated, please God. EASTER-SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Address by Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA.

PREACHING AT THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—By the Pastor, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, on SUNDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. DR. GEO. JUNKIN WILL PREACH in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. The anniversary of the Sabbath School connected with this church will take place SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The exercises will consist of singing by the children, and addresses by Rev. J. L. PHILLIPS and the Pastor, Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY. The usual morning services at 10½ o'clock.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL CONNECTED with the 15th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER'S,) and its 14th-st. Mission Sunday School, will hold their Anniversary in the Church on Sunday afternoon, March 27, at 3½ o'clock. The children will sing several hymns selected for the occasion. The annual reports will be read, and address made by the Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, and the Pastor.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH-ST., near Stuyvesant-square.—The services on SABBATH, 27th inst., will be in commemoration of the extinction of the debt on the church and parsonage. Bishop SIMPSON will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Dr. ABEL STEVENS in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, a reunion will take place of the old members and friends of the church.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS will deliver a discourse SUNDAY EVENING, in Hope Chapel, Broadway, upon *The Feast Days and Fast Days of the Church, specially Easter.* Strangers and young men specially invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st. Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching at 3 P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. WILLIAM FREELAND, LL.D., will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ in the morning, and 7½ in the evening. The public are invited to attend.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. We are glad that this noble institution is not overlooked by a generous public.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS. Service in the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on EASTER SUNDAY, March 27, at 7½ P. M. Morning service at 10½ A. M., in the hall northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st.

REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL PREACH at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, to-day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. JAS. L. PHILLIPS WILL PREACH his last discourse in the First F. W. Baptist Church, 28th-st., west of Broadway, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath school concert at 2 P. M.

LECTURE.—ELDER F. H. BERRICK, OF BOSton, will lecture at room No. 24, Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Man; his Origin and Destiny.*

DRY GOODS.

PARIS AND LYONS SILKS,
AT RETAIL, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-street.
EXTRA RICH PLAIN, MOIRE, ECOSAIS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
FASHIONABLE LOW-PRICED SILKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
An elegant assortment of extra rich Laces and Embroideries, received per recent steamers,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
AT RETAIL, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-street.)
Just received per Steamers.
Florentines, Grenadine Hernanis, Crepe de Chine, Drap de Roubaix, Drap de Biarritz, Popeline de Paris, Organdies, Paris Prints, Poil de Chevre, &c., &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, &c.,
in great variety,
AT RETAIL!
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand.)
Mourning and Part Mourning DRESS FABRICS, BOMBAZINES, CRAPES, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
A fine assortment, including every novelty of the season,
AT RETAIL,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner of Grand-street.)
NOVELTIES IN
LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES and ROBES DE CHAMBRE, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S LINEN and UNDERCLOTHING, CHILDREN'S and MISSES' CLOAKS, INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S CAPS and HATS; also, INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE, &c., &c., &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A RARE BOOK!
THE VERITABLE JOE MILLER OUTDONE BY THE WESTERN RAIL-SPLITTER.
OLD ABE'S JOKES:
FRESH FROM ABRAHAM'S BOSOM.
Comprising all his issues except the "Greenbacks," being the Jests and Squibs of Father Abraham.
Mailed, post-paid, by Booksellers and News Agents everywhere. 8vo., 160 pp. Price in paper, 35 cts. Muslin 75 cts.
T. R. DAWLEY, Publisher.
No. 13 and 15 Park-row, N. Y.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
Having paid in $500,000, will receive subscriptions for an increase of capital to $1,000,000.
The books will open at Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., on TUESDAY, 22d inst. One-third of amount subscribed will be payable on 1st April, one-third on the 15th, and balance 30th April. Parties desiring to pay in full, may do so at the Bank, April 1. Six Per Cent. interest allowed on payments anticipated.
The Bank will open for business on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, at No. 240 Broadway.
DIRECTORS.
J. T. SANGER, formerly of Gary, Howard & Sanger.
E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOTT, of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN, of Lewis, Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER, of Seamless Clothing Manufacturing Company.
HENRY J. BAKER, of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE, of Comn, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS, of Ross, Dempster & Co.

CABINET FURNITURE.
$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (gridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 26, 1864.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81.R.	112⅜	100	Erie R.	125⅜
7,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.	110	200	do.........s10	125¼
25,000	U. S. 6s.'5-20 Co.	109¾	500	do.	125¼
500	Trs. Notes 7 3-10		400	do.	125
	Oct. & April	112¾	100	do.........b10	125
2,500	do.	112⅞	100	do.........b15	125¼
25,000	U. S. 6s.1-yr.C.	99¼	100	do.	124¾
1,000	do.	99⅞	950	do.	125⅝
8,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '62.	100	500	do.	125⅜
3,000	Mo. State 6s.	73	400	do.........b10	125¾
26,000	do.	73⅛	100	Erie Railway P.	111⅜
10,000	do.	73¼	600	do.	111¼
25,000	Mo. 6s. issued to		200	do.........b10	111¼
	Pac. R.	75	100	do.	110⅜
25,000	do.	75½	100	Hudson R. R.	156
60,000	O. & Miss.C.	63	100	do.	155¾
20,000	do.........b10	63¼	200	do.	155½
20,000	do.	63¼	100	do.........s40	155
10,000	do.	63⅜	100	do.........s10	155¼
150,000	do.........b10	63½	100	do.........b10	155½
80,000	do.........b30	64	400	Harlem R.	117½
80,000	do.........b30	63⅞	100	do.........b10	117
20,000	Ohio & Miss. Pr.C	95	1000	do.	116
7,000	N. Y. C. 6s.	10[illegible]	3000	do.	115
7,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	116	200	do.	115¼
20,000	Er. 3d M.Bs.	116	2100	do.	115½
13,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.	126	1000	Reading R.	142¾
37,000	Hud. R. 3d M.Bs	155	600	do.........b10	143
7,000	Ch., B.&Q. 8s 1st M.	128	600	do.........b15	143
5,000	Chic.& N.W.1 M.	95¼	300	do.........b5	143
2,000	C. & N.W. 2d M.	96	600	do.........s30	142¾
2,600	H.&S.J.R 1st	101	200	do.	142⅞
2,000	Al.&T.H.2d M.P.	95¾	300	do.........b7	143
20,000	do.	96	400	Mich. Cen. R.	143¼
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	96	50	do.	143½
20,000	do.	97	200	do.........b10	143½
6,000	Mil.& P.DuC.1M.	108	400	M. So. & N.I. R.	116
20,000	P., Ft W.&Ch.2d	109	300	do.........s60	115½
2,500	P., Ft.W.& C.3d	99	500	do.	116⅜
5,000	Cl.& Pitts.4th M.	90	400	do.	116¼
25,000	M. & Mo. L. G.	73½	200	do.	116¾
70,000	do.	74	100	do.........b15	116½
20,000	do.	74¾	300	do.........b10	116½
5,000	Det.M.&Tol. Bs.	105	100	do.........b30	117
198	Bank of Com'rce.	110¼	500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	140
90,000	Amer. Gold	169⅜	1000	do.	140¼
20,000	do.........c	169¾	1000	do.........b10	140¾
25,000	do.	169⅝	5000	do.	140½
200	Canton Co.	70	50	do.........s30	140½
50	do.	69½	1800	do.	140¾
10	do.	69	7000	do.	141
200	do.	69¾	800	Chi. & Mil. R.	85
400	do.........b10	70	100	do.	86
200	do.........b30	70¼	300	Alt. & T. H. P.	98
200	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	230	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	126½
350	do.	235	100	do.	126
50	do.	233	400	do.	125
11	do.	232	200	do.	124¾
200	Penn. Coal Co.	212	700	do.	124½
200	do.	211	30000	Ill. Cen. C. B.S.	125
200	do.	210	100	Ill.Cen.Full Sk.	131
200	Cen. Coal Co.	95½	300	Gal. & Chi. R.	124¼
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	86	800	do.	124
50	do.........s20	85	300	do.	123½
200	do.	85½	400	do.	123¼
200	do.	85¼	10	do.	123
200	do.	85	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	149
34	do.	84½	100	do.	149½
2000	Quick. Min. Co.	69	200	do.	149¾
100	do.	68½	100	do.	149⅜
500	do.........s30	68	1500	Chi. & R. I. R.	125
100	do.........b10	69	100	do.........b15	125¼
200	do.	68¾	4000	M. & P. du C. R.	78
200	Minn. Mining Co.	86	100	do.	78¼
2000	Men. M. Co.	10¼	300	do.	78½
200	Copake Iron M.	17	200	do.	79
200	do.	16	400	Pitts. F. W. & C.	141
200	do.	15	150	do.........s60	138
200	Rut. Marble	26	50	do.........s30	138½
200	Wy. V. C. Co.	95	50	do.........s30	140
200	do.	96	100	do.........s10	141
600	do.	98	100	do.........s15	141
200	Canada Cop. Co.	10	1000	do.	141½
200	Western Un. Tel.	200	100	do.	141¾
200	Mariposa M. Co.	38	1000	do.	142
200	do.	38½	100	do.	142½
200	do.	39	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	87½
200	do.........b15	39¼	100	do.........s30	85
200	do.........b15	39¾	100	do.........s30	84½
100	do.	39½	100	do.	85
200	do.........b30	40	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	67
200	do.	40	500	do.	66
200	Pacific M. S Co.b15	228	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	85½
100	do.	228	50	do.	85
50	do.	227	200	Chi. & Alton	96½
50	do.	226½	300	do.	96
600	Han. & St.J. R.	62	300	do.........b10	96¼
200	Han. & St J. Pre.	76½	100	Chic. & Alt. P.	98½
650	N. Y. Cen.	140½	200	do.	98¾
200	do.	140⅝	400	Mar. & Cin. 1st P.	87
800	do.	140¾	400	do.........b30	87
300	do.........b15	140⅞	100	do.	86½
200	do.........b30	141	100	Miss. & Mo. R.	63
100	do.........b10	141	200	do.	62
200	M.&P.du C. 2d Pr.	90			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U.S.6s,'81..Cou.	112¼	200	Mich. Cen. R.	143½
1,000	Mo.State 6s.	73¼	500	do.	143
20,000	O. & Miss. C.b10	63½	500	Ill. Cen. R. S	146
200	Cum. Coal Prf.	83	200	do.	146¼
400	do.	82½	500	do.	146¾
300	Quick. M. Co.	69	200	do.	147
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	228	500	do.	146¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	140½	400	do.........b15	146¾
200	Erie R.	124¾	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	116¼
100	do.	125	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	125½
200	Erie R. Pr.	110	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	123
200	do.........b3	110¼	50	do.	123
500	Tol. & Wab.	71	600	Cle. & Tol. R.	149½
200	Harlem R.........b30	105	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	125½
200	do.	104½	200	do.	125
300	do.	104	300	do.	124¾
200	do.	103	600	Mil. & P. Du C.R.	78¾
200	do.	102	500	do.	78¾
600	do.	101	400	do.	79
200	Reading R.	143	100	P., Ft. W. & C.....s30	140
200	do.........b10	143	100	do.	142½
200	do.	142¾	300	do.	142¾
200	do.........s30	142¾	400	do.	143

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.......c	140½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	142½
100	do.........s3	140½	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	125½
200	do.	140⅝	200	do.	125¾
200	do.	141	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	123
300	do.........b3	141½	100	do.........c	123
100	do.........b3	141⅝	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.....s3	149
400	Erie R.........c	124½	100	do.	149½
300	do.........bnw	124¾	100	Chic. & R. I.....s3	125¼
700	do.	124¾	200	do.	125⅞
100	do.........c	124¾	100	Chi. & N.W.Pref.....s3	84
400	do.........b3	124¼	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	142
100	Erie Pref.........b3	110½	100	do.........b3	142
150	Hud. R. R. ex-d.....b3	155	200	do.........b3	142⅜
200	do.	155	50	Tol. & Wabash	73
100	Harlem R.	112	200	T. H. & Alt. R.	88
2500	do.........s3	111	700	Chi., Bur.& Q. R.	145
50	do.	113	1500	Ohio & Miss..C.	63½
100	do.	110	5,000	do.	63
200	do.........c	110	150	Pac. M. S. Co.	226
300	do.	108½	200	Cum. Coal.....s3	84
400	Reading R.........c	142½	100	Central Coal Co.b3	95½
400	do.	142	100	do.........b5	95½
200	do.........b3	142½	100	do.........b10	95½
500	M. S. & N. I. R....b3	116½	200	Quicksilv. M.Co.s3	68½
100	do.........c	116¼	350	do.	68½
100	do.	116	50	do.	68
200	do.........b5	116½	200	Wyom. Val Coal Co.	98
300	Ill. Cen. R.	143½	100	Qtz. Hill G. M.b10	28½
100	do.	143⅝	100	do.	28¾
100	do.........b3	143¾	200	do.........b3	28¾
500	do.	144	100	do.	28¾
50	do.........s3	144	100	Rut. Marble Co.	26
200	do.	144½	50	Cop'k Iron M.	15
400	do.	144	100	do.........s3	15
200	do.	145	100	Nashua Cop.....b10	1⅞
200	do.........b3	144½			1⅞

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R.	141	1100	Cle. & Tol. R...b3	150
400	Erie R.	124¾	600	do.	150
200	do.	124¼	250	do.........bnw	151
200	do.........b0	125	900	Chi. & R. I. R.	124¾
800	do.........b5	125	400	do.........b3	124¾
100	do.........b4	125	1600	do.........b3	124¾
100	Harlem R.	106	1100	do.........b3	124½
150	do.	106½	500	do.	124¾
200	do.	107½	100	Chi. & N.W.R. s3	67
200	do.........s3	107½	100	do.	67¼
200	do.	107½	500	do.	67¼
200	Reading R.	142¾	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.s30	140¾
400	do.........s3	142¾	800	do.	141½
200	do.	142¾	200	do.........b3	142⅝
200	do.........b5	143	200	do.	142½
600	do.	143	200	do.	143
300	Mich. Cen R.	143	300	Chi. & Alt. R.	96
100	M. S. & N.I. R.s10	116	100	Canton Co.	69½
200	do.	116½	500	Cumb. Coal Co.	84½
100	do.........s3	116½	100	do.........s3	84½
300	do.	116¾	100	do.	84¾
600	do.	116	100	Quicks. M. C....b3	69
300	do.........s10	116½	700	do.	69
200	Ill. Cen. R.	146½	400	do.........s3	69½
100	do.	146½	500	do.........b3	69½
850	do.	146¾	300	do.	69½
3600	do.	147	300	Q. H. G. M. Co.	28¾
200	do.	146⅞	200	do.	28¾
100	do.........b10	147	100	Mar. Min. Co.	40
400	do.........s3	146¾	1250	Bucks Co. L. Co.	1½
100	do.........s3	147	700	Mend. Mining Co.	10½
200	do.........b10	147½	500	Nashua Cop.	1¾
200	Clevs. & Pitts R.s3	125¾	500	Canada Cop. Co.	10½
100	do.	126	100	do.........s3	10⅜
500	Gal. & Chi. R.	123¾	300	Copake Iron M b3	17
50	do.	123½	$5,000	Sandy Riv Coal	
200	do.........s3	123¾		& Oil Co. 1st M. B.	100½
600	M. & P. Du C.	79½			

SATURDAY, March 26—P. M.

The price of Gold at 4 o'clock this afternoon was 168⅜ ℘ cent. The Customs demand of the day was $347,000; making $1,841,000 for the week, against which no important payments could be made out of the Treasury Office. The stock of Gold and Silver this afternoon is $26,855,022. The arrangements announced from Washington by telegraph this morning for receiving this continued accumulation will probably be completed early next week. Meantime the *corner* made upon the Gold market by certain Brokers who are hoarding two or three millions for still higher prices, if they can force them up, was held unusually close to-day, and the loan of Gold for cash delivery refused in nearly all cases of application.

The rain storm interfered with an active business in the New Loan at the Treasury Office. The orders were $237,000, and $170,000 at one of the National Banks. These Banks have not yet received their official instructions in regard to to the Loan, and several large orders tendered to-day were held in abeyance until next week.

No important change is reported in the Money Market. On the Stock Exchange speculation was again active, though at wide differences from yesterday on Harlem—the fall being 20 ℘ cent., making 33 since Thursday—and on Illinois Central, which was the favorite of the day, and rose 7 ℘ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Thursday afternoon, same hour. The lowest sales of Harlem were at 101 ℘ cent. The bidding subsequently rallied to 107 ℘ cent. There was no important movement in Erie or New-York Central. Among the Westerns, Illinois Central attracted most attention. Government Stocks quiet.

	Thurs.	Sat.		Thurs.	Sat.
Gold Coin	166⅝	168⅜	Mich. Central	143	143
U. S. 6s, 1861	112⅝	112¼	Mich Southern	116⅜	116¾
N. Y. Central	139¾	141	Mich Guarant'd	149	149
Erie	125⅝	124¾	Illinois Cen.	138¾	147
Erie Preferred	109⅛	110	Pittsburgh	127½	126¼
Hudson	156⅜	154⅝	Fort Wayne	138¾	140½
Pacific Mail	227	228	Rock Island	126⅜	124½
Harlem	134¾	107	Galena	124¼	123½
Canton	70¾	69½	Reading	142	143
Treas. Cer. new	99¾	99¾	Quicksilver	65½	69½
Toledo	146½	150	Cum'land Coal	86	84½
Northwest	66½	67¼	Mariposa	39¼	40

The daily export demand for Specie this week was for some small parcels of Gold Coin for the West Indies, and English Sovereigns and Bar Gold for Europe. The entire shipment of the week is $273,900.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	110	Irving	104
Mechanics'	113	People's	105
Union	123	Grocers'	111
America	135	Market	105
Tradesman	115	Nassau	107
National	110	Corn Exchange	109
Commerce	110¼	Continental	103
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	102½	Commonwealth	108
Ocean	99	New-York County	140
American Exchange	119½	Imp. and Traders'	108
Bank of the Republic	105	Park	138
Bank of N. America	109	Metropolitan	120
Hanover	104	Manf. and Merch.	102½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.	109¼	Ill. Central, '75	123
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Es.	107	Alton & T.Haute firsts	110
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subs.	105	Al & T. H. 2ds Pref'd	95¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '64	102¼	Al.&T.H. seconds, In.	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	116	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	105
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	140	Chi. & N. W. firsts	95
Erie firsts. '68	109	Chi. & N. W. seconds	100
Erie seconds. '79	116	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	101
Erie 3ds, '83	116	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	106
Erie 4ths, '80	116	Tol. & Wab. seconds	96
Erie 5ths, '88	124	M. & P. Du Ch. firsts	107½
B. N. Y. & E. '77	109½	Gal. & Chi. Ext	112
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	110	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Hud. R. 2ds. s. f. '85	117	Chi. & R I. firsts	108
Hud. R. 3ds. '75	155	Chi. & Tol. S. F	112½
Harlem 1sts. '69 & '73	110	Pitts., Ft.W.& C 1sts	112
Har. seconds, '64	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	109
Harlem seconds, '68	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	99
Mich. C. '69 & '72	127	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	107
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	133	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	89¾
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	128	Miss. & Mo. L. G	75
Mich. S. seconds	107	Chi. & Alt. firsts	106
Mich. S.&N. I. S.F.	113	Ohio & Miss	95

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York: Receipts $1,753,428 70, including $347,000 for Customs; payments, $3,955,866 67; balance, $34,150,900 29.

Synopsis of Bills Before the Legislature.

AMENDMENT TO THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Senator CHRISTIE introduced a bill amending section 282 of the Code as follows: On filing a judgment-roll upon a judgment directing the payment of money, it may be docketed with the clerk of the county where it was rendered, and in any other county upon the filing with the clerk thereof a transcript of the original "docket," and shall be a lien on the real property in the county where the same is docketed, of every person against whom such judgment shall be rendered, and which he may have at the time of the docketing thereof in the county in which such real estate is situated, or which he may acquire ten years thereafter, &c., &c.

INTERESTING TO EXCISE OFFICERS.

Senator WILLIAMS introduced a bill directing that each officer appointed under Section 2 of Chapter 484 of the laws of 1853, shall within ninety days after the receipt thereof, pay the whole amount so received, without any deduction for costs or charges in collecting the same except the taxable costs and disbursements recovered in that particular action to the Treasurer of his County.

SURROGATES' COURTS.

Senator WILLIAMS introduced a bill providing that in all cases of appeal from any order, decree, or decision of any Surrogate, the time limited by statute within which the appeal shall be brought shall be reckoned from the time of the service upon the party appealing of a written notice of such order, decree, or decision appealed from.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Senator COZANS introduced a bill providing that the paragraph marked one in the act to incorporate the above Society, passed April 13, 1819, be amended by omitting at the close of said paragraph the words: "Provided always the clear annual value or income of said real and personal estate shall not exceed $5,000," and inserting in their stead the following words: "And the said society shall be capable of taking, by devise or bequest, any real estate, or any goods, chattels or personal estate, and of using, holding, enjoying, selling or otherwise disposing of the same as above set forth, provided always that they shall not, under or by virtue of any one's will, receive or take property of any kind or description, of which the value at the time of the probate of such will, shall exceed $6,000, and that any bequest exceeding such sum shall be void as to said excess, and provided also that the income of real estate shall not exceed $10,000."

IN RELATION TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senator LAIMBEER introduced a bill providing that any company transacting the business of life insurance, incorporated by any of the laws of the United States, and which shall have complied with all the requirements of the acts passed April 8, 1851, and June 24, 1853, as amended, be entitled to withdraw, and receive from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department all securities so deposited, and it shall thereupon be the duty of such Superintendent to return such securities.

IN RELATION TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A bill was introduced providing that Section 1 of act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by loan, and to create a public fund to be called "The New-York County Court-house Stock," be amended so as read as follows:

"It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by loan from time to time a sum of not exceeding $1,800,000, by the creation of a public fund or stock to be called the New-York County Court-house stock, which shall bear an interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and shall be redeemable in such annual instalments, commencing in the year 1865, as the said board shall provide."

INSTITUTE OF REWARD TO ORPHANS OF PATRIOTS.

Senator ANGEL introduced a bill to enlarge the powers of the above institute, by providing they may procure suitable building sites and lands, and erect and maintain thereon a home for children whose parent died in the military or naval service of the United States, and such home shall embrace the buildings necessary for the comfortable accommodation of the children therein for their instruction, moral, intellectual and industrial, and for their general treatment in such a manner as may promote their welfare.

The institute may receive any child when they receive the consent, in writing, of the surviving parent or the person having charge of the child.

The said corporation shall have the power to bind out or indenture as clerks or apprentices to some profession, for a shorter or longer period, not exceeding, however, in the case of girls, over the age of 18 years, in the case of boys, 21 years.

CODE AMENDMENT.

Mr. STRONG introduced a bill providing that there shall be added to the last section of the Code under General Provisions, the following: "Any Court in which proceedings in the nature of an action shall have been taken shall have full power and control over said action in every stage, and may direct a nonsuit therein or discontinuance of said action upon proper affidavit, as to them may seem just and expedient, and may compel the parties to pay the costs of the same by an attachment, or otherwise; and wherever any such action, after being brought in said Court, shall be settled by the parties thereto, without first having the written consent of the attorney: and upon said fact being brought to the notice of the Court, they may order the clerk of said Court to tax the costs which have accrued to said attorneys therein, and that an attachment or other process issue against said parties, compelling them to pay said costs in such manner as to said Court may seem expedient."

CONVEYING LANDS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Senator LAIMBEER introduced a bill providing that the Commonalty of the City of New-York may convey to the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children all that certain piece of land on Great Barn or Ward's Island, designated as numbers 32, 33 and 34 on the map of said island.

IN RELATION TO THE SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

Senator BELL introduced a bill providing that section 34 of chapter 427 of the Laws of 1855 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "The Comptroller shall make a list or statement of the lands charged with such tax and interest, and therefore liable to be sold; and he shall cause so many copies to be printed as to furnish ten copies to each County Treasurer and five copies to each Town Clerk. The Comptroller shall also make and transmit to the County Treasurer of each county a list of all the lands which are charged with such tax and interest, who shall cause the same to be correctly published and printed in each of the papers in the county which have been designated by the Board of Supervisors for publishing the session laws, for the space of ten weeks prior to the sale.

In the cases of sales pursuant to the provisions of chapter 427 of Laws of 1855, purchasers shall be required to direct the notice, as specified in sections 77, 78, 79, 80 and 81, only to such persons as shall, within two years from the time of sale, file a notice with the Comptroller, giving the names of the mortgagor and mortgagee, date, amount claimed due, the town and tract in which the mortgaged premises are situated, &c., &c., and the names, &c., &c., of the persons claiming notice, and the post-office to which said notice shall be addressed.

And in the case of neglect or omission to file such notice as here specified in the office of the Comptroller, such neglect or omission shall be a bar from all claim to redemption by virtue of such mortgage, and the title of the purchaser shall become valid and effectual, precisely as though no such mortgage had ever existed."

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. LAIMBEER reported, by bill, in favor of empowering the Home Insurance Company, of New-York, to do an ocean marine business.

RELATIVE TO STRIKES.

Senator FOLGER, from a majority of the Judiciary Committee to whom was referred Senator HASTINGS' bill relative to strikes, reported the following as a substitute therefor:

"If any person shall, by violence to the person or property of, or by threats or intimidation, or by molesting, or in any way obstructing another, force or endeavor to force any journeyman, manufacturer, workmen, or other person hired or employed in any manufacture, trade or business, to depart from his hiring, employment or work, or to return his work before the same shall be finished, or prevent or endeavor to prevent any journeyman or other person not being hired or employed, from hiring himself to, or from accepting work or employment from, any person or persons; or if any person shall use violence to the person or property of another, or threats of intimidation, or shall molest or in any way obstruct another for the purpose of forcing or inducing such person to belong to any club or association, or to contribute to any common fund, or to pay any fine or penalty on account of his not belonging to any particular club, or not having contributed, or having refused to contribute to any common fund, or to pay any fine or penalty, or on account of his not having complied with any rule, order, &c., &c., made to obtain in advance, or to reduce the rate of wages, or to lessen or alter the quantity of work, or to regulate the mode of carrying on any manufacture, trade or business, or the management thereof; or if any person shall do violence to the person or property of another, or by threats or intimidation, or by molesting, or in any way obstructing another, force or endeavor to force any manufacturer or person carrying on any trade or business, to make any alteration in his mode of regulating or conducting the same, or to limit the number of his journeymen workmen or servants, he shall on conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished according to law. This act shall not extend to or subject any persons to punishment who shall meet together for the sole purpose of consulting upon and determining the rate of wages or prices which the persons present at such meeting, or any of them, shall demand for his or their work, or the hours or time for which either he or they shall work, or who shall enter into any agreement among themselves for such purpose. And persons so meeting for the purposes aforesaid, or entering into such agreement shall not be liable to any prosecution or penalty for so doing, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

This act shall not extend or subject any persons to punishment who shall meet together for the sole purpose of consulting and determining the rate of wages or prices which the persons present at such meeting, or any of them, shall pay to his or their journeymen, workmen or servants for their work, or the hours or time of working; or who shall enter into any agreement among themselves for the purpose of affixing the rate of wages or prices, or the hours or time of working in any manufacture, trade or business, and that persons so meeting for the purposes aforesaid, or entering into any agreement as aforesaid, shall not be liable to any prosecution or penalty for so doing, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

STATE PRISON CONTRACTS.

The bill amending the several acts relative to State Prisons was ordered to a third reading in the Senate today, amended so as to provide that contractors may deposit as security for the faithful performance of their contract, State or United States stocks instead of money.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Finance Committee reported to the Senate this morning the General Appropriation Bill. The Committee has in lieu of the appropriation of $200,000 for the expenses of the National Guard, which was stricken out in the Assembly, inserted the following item: For the payment of the expenses of the Military Department of the State connected with the raising of troops to suppress the rebellion, or so much thereof as may be necessary, $100,000.

COMPENSATION TO SURROGATES' CLERKS.

Senator COLE introduced a bill providing that the Board of Supervisors of any county where such clerks shall be appointed as aforesaid, shall fix the amount of compensation which shall be levied and collected in such county as other county taxes are now levied and collected.

IN RELATION TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senator BAILEY introduced a bill providing that any Insurance Company incorporated by or organized under any law of this State, which have made or which shall hereafter make a deposit of stocks or other securities with the State Treasurer or other officer, or with any bank, or banker, or other persons or corporation, in any State other than that in which such company was incorporated or organized, for the purpose of protecting policy holders or otherwise, and receiving authority to transact business therein, shall, on or before the next succeeding 31st December, deposit with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department in New-York State or United States stocks receivable not above their par or market value, and to be or to be made to be equal as six per cent. stock a sum equal to the highest deposit made by any such company in any State of the Union except its own State, which deposit shall be held by the said Superintendent as security for the policy-holders of said company, citizens and residents of the State of New-York.

Said Superintendent may permit such securities to be exchanged from time to time for others of like character, and so long as a depositing company continues in a solvent and sound condition, may allow such company to collect the interest or dividends on said deposits. Such securities may be surrendered by the Superintendent to a depositing company after publication of notice of an application therefor once a week for six months in the State paper, on producing proof satisfactory to said Superintendent that all the liabilities of said depositing company due or to become due to resident citizens of this State except to stockholders for their stock have been paid and discharged, or that all such deposits, except in its own State and in this State, have been withdrawn by said depositing company. No original or renewal certificates of authority shall hereafter be granted by the said Superintendent to the agents of companies from other States until this act has been fully complied with; and New-York companies failing to comply with his act shall be subject to a penalty of $500 for each week of such failure, to be sued for and collected by the Attorney-General for the benefit of the State Treasury.

Whenever the laws of any sister State require of New-York State companies taxes or license fees, an amount equal as near as may be to the amount of such taxes and license fees imposed by the law of such State upon the companies this State.

IN RELATION TO GAS CONSUMERS.

Mr. PINCKNEY introduced a bill providing that it shall not be lawful for any gas company in this State to remove, or cause to be removed, any gas meter from the premises of any consumer of gas, or disconnect the service pipe from the main, except as provided for as follows:

No charge shall be made for the use of a meter to gas consumers by any gas company in this State, and all shall be deemed the property of the company which furnishes it, to be held in trust by the gas consumer, and can be removed upon the return by the proper officer that an execution for the collection of a judgment for gas furnished has been returned unsatisfied.

IN RELATION TO LOTTERIES.

Mr. HARWIG introduced a bill providing that any publisher, proprietor or owner of any newspaper, periodical or magazine printed or published in this State, who shall advertise or publish the drawings of any lottery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than $100, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days, for each and every violation.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. A. X. PARKER introduced a bill providing that it shall be lawful for the above Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, to transact the business of insurance, as specified and enumerated in the acts passed April 10, 1849.

United States and European Express and Passenger Steamship Company.

Mr. INGRAHAM'S bill incorporating the above company, names, Lawrence R. Jerome, Henry W. Brevoort, Dudley S. Gregory, Joseph K. Brick, Thomas Silver, Francis D. Fox, Horatio de V. Glentworth, Austin Baldwin and Henry Clews, of the City of New-York, as corporators, for the purpose of building, equipping, furnishing, fitting, purchasing, chartering and owning vessels to be propelled by steam, and for the purpose of purchasing and holding real estate, &c., &c., necessary for carrying on and conducting their business.

The capital stock of said corporation shall be $10,000,000, and is to divided into 200,000 shares at $50 per share.

The corporators may commence business when $500,000 is subscribed for, and the sum of five per cent. on the amount of each share subscribed for, and paid in.

Lawrence R. Jerome, Dudley S. Gregory and Henry Clews shall be commissioned to receive subscriptions for such capital stock at such times and places as they appoint.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill providing that Sections 1 and 6 of an act entitled an act to incorporate the above bank, passed May 5, 1863, are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Amor J. Williamson, James C. Stoneall, Luther C. Carter, John Thomas, Gideon L. Walker, Elias J. Bench, Gershom Banker, Wm. C. Conner, Francis C. White, Anthony Mataran, Henry M. Weed, John G. Lightbody, Jacob F. Carlton, Thomas Clark, Alfred Dorlon, Calvin L. Goddard, James S. Carpentier, Francis L. Harris, Alfred A. Valentine, Thomas W. Cowdin, William Van Namee, John P. Huggins, Sheridan Shook, Conrad F. Wettgen, David H. Gould, Andrew Campbell, Bartholomew B. Chappell, John Keyser, Lewis F. Randolph, Henry R. Conklin, Charles Cooper, Loftus Wood, Joseph Forsyth, Isaac L. Allaire, Edward Mills, Samuel Sneden, Wm. H. Leonard and their successors, shall be constituted a body corporate by the name of the Market Savings Bank, to be located in the Second Ward of the City of New-York.

AMENDING THE CODE.

Mr. SHAFER introduced a bill amending section 292, by adding thereto as follows: The order made by a Judge under this section shall be an attachment of all property and equitable interests of the judgment debtor in his own hands or control, and shall be entitled to priority of lien as against any levy upon execution or transfer made subsequent to service of the order upon the defendant; and the commencement of an equitable action after the return of execution unsatisfied shall in like manner be entitled to priority of lien upon any property of the debtor held by any conveyance by any other person, which may be adjudged fraudulent in such action as against all levy subsequent to the commencement of the action, and as against all creditors who shall not have commenced such actions, and all creditors who shall have commenced such actions shall be paid in the order of the commencement of such equitable actions by service of summons therein.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Senator LAIMBEER gave notice of a bill providing that the Metropolitan Railway Company, a Corporation whose articles of association were filed in the office of the Secretary of State on the 23d of March, 1864, are hereby authorized and empowered to make, construct, operate and use, a railroad with a double or single track, and to convey passengers, freight, &c., thereon, for compensation, upon a route to be constructed under ground, in a tunnel under and through the soil beneath the following named streets and avenues in the City of New-York, to wit: Commencing at the southernmost extremity of Broadway under or near the Bowling-green, thence in a northerly direction under Broadway or in a line parallel with Broadway to a point or place underneath or near the place where Broadway intersects the Sixth-avenue, or along a line parallel thereto to a point or place under or near the southernmost extremity of Central Park, thence under ground by such route or line as may be most convenient, and on either side of the Central Park to the northernmost extremity of Manhattan Island, with two branch routes or lines from the point underneath or near the southernmost extremity of the Central Park, or from such other point along the above specified route, as may be most convenient, one branch leading to the Hudson River Railroad, and the other branch leading to the Harlem Railroad, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, for the proper working and accommodation of said road, and on the said routes, with power to lay a single or double track above ground, north of the northerly line or boundary of Central Park, through, upon and along the Eighth and Ninth or Tenth avenues, to the northernmost extremity of Manhattan Island.

SEC. 2. Empowers the company to enter upon the several streets and avenues in the first section of this act, and into the soil of the same under the surface of said streets, and to construct and maintain a tunnel under the same, the said tunnel to be of the most approved plan for the construction of railroad tunnels for the sufficient dimensions for the purposes of the said road, and at such depth below the surface, and in such manner as shall effectually prevent any injury to, or interference with, the surface of said streets and avenues, or the use of the same as now used, except in the avenues where it shall be lawful for the said company to use so much of the said avenues as may be necessary for the said railroad, and except further, that during the progress of the construction of the aforesaid tunnel, and for the purpose of such construction, it shall be lawful for the company to make such excavations and openings in the said streets and avenues as may be necessary under the direction of the Street Department.

A GENERAL LAW FOR EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Senator SHAFER introduced a bill providing that any number of persons, not less than twenty, may form a company for the transportation of persons and property, or either, entitled to the rights and subject to the liabilities of common carriers, and upon the terms and conditions prescribed in this act.

Section 11 of the bill provides that each stockholder of any company formed under this act, shall be individually liable to the creditors of such company to an amount equal to the amount unpaid on the stock held by him or all the debts and liabilities of such company until the whole amount of the capital stock so held by him shall have been paid to the company, but shall not be liable to an action therefor until an execution shall have been returned unsatisfied, in whole or in part, against the corporation.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. REED introduced a bill providing that no insurance company incorporated by or existing under the laws of this State, shall make any permanent deposit of any portion of its funds or securities with any officer or person in any other State for any purpose whatever.

No insurance company organized under the laws of any State, shall be permitted to establish an agency in this State, if it has deposits in any other State other than that it was organized in.

Whenever the laws of any other State require of insurance companies incorporated by or existing under the laws of this State, and having agencies in such other State, any payment for taxes or license fees greater than the amount required for such purposes of the companies of other States by the existing laws of this State, then such companies establishing an agency in this State shall pay to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State, for taxes and license fees, an amount equal to the amount imposed by such State upon the companies of this State.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY, Nos. 371 and 375 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.; each 25x150, running through to Franklin-alley, built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Spacious house, built within the last three years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; wash tubs, with hot and cold water; waste water carried to river by brick sewer; large carriage-house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot, twelve miles from Erie Ferry. Inquire at Harlem Gas Office, No. 76 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN—THE ELEGANT brown stone house No. 66 Hudson-st., on the west side, with grounds and stables, commanding a fine view of New-York and bay, and is unsurpassed in style and finish; 60 per cent. can remain on mortgage if desired. Apply on the premises, between 1 and 3 P. M., or of J. CASTREE, Esq., President Irving Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL TWO-STORY COTTAGE house, nearly new, beautifully situated, No 107 New-York-av., Newark, four minutes walk from the Jersey depot. It will be sold low Price $1,400. A portion may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises or by letter. Possession 1st of April.

FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM HOUSES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer at private sale, a number of first-class and medium houses, varying from $8,000 to $70,000—a printed list of which can be had on application at their office.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE, NEAR CENTRAL PARK—The new furnished house No. 47 Willow Terrace, East 73d-st.; location and neighborhood good; within five minutes' walk of Central Park Ramble. Price, with furniture, $8,500. Apply to F. & H. HOWLAND, No. 80 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT FLATBUSH, L. I.—A CONvenient house of ten rooms, attic and cellar, with about half an acre of land, stable and carriage-house; location very healthy, and a desirable place in all respects. Apply to C. E. FROST, No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE church property situate on the southwest corner of Houston and Mott sts., having a front on Houston-st. of 88 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No 5½ Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—Five on 59th and five on 58th-st. Terms to suit. ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway, New-York. If wanted to build on immediately, no money required.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS, BROWN stone-front houses and lots on Murray Hill. Also, a number of very desirably located houses and lots in the upper part of the City. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.
W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs.; the best location for an advance.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 124 Henry-st., full front and 100 feet deep, at a very great sacrifice. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a two-fronted store and basement, on Canal near Broadway. JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

ROOMS AND POWER
TO RENT.
Three large, well-lighted rooms, together or separate, suitable for any light manufacturing business.
Possession immediately. Apply to
WARD McLEAN,
No. 19 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET.—Hazelwood Cottage, Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., twenty miles from Saratoga and ten from Lake George. The residence of Col. Butler, now in the army. Furnished throughout, fine rooms, beautiful scenery, situated on the borders of the romantic Lake of Luzerne; including grounds, say five acres, boat and boat-house, ice-house, (filled,) fruit, flowers, etc. The house contains six bedrooms, parlor, saloon, dining room, piazzas, two kitchens, dumb-waiter; price for the season of six or seven months $350. Hose Cottage, being the adjoining dwelling, furnished throughout, contains parlor, dining-room, fine pantry, four bed-rooms, kitchen, piazza, fine shrubs and trees, summer-house, suitable for a small family; price for the season $175. Refer to WM. F. MOTT, Esq., No. 83 Irving-place, WM. K. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st., Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, or to MRS. B. C. BUTLER, No. 53 Columbia-st., Albany.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN YONKERS—One of the most elegible situations upon Palisade-avenue, commanding a fine view of the Hudson for some 30 miles; with a laundry-furnace, gas and all the modern improvements, and a garden of half an acre well stocked with small fruit, for the Summer. Apply to A. M. HATCH, upon the premises, or to CHARNLEY & HATCH, Bankers, No. 34 Wall-st., or to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Ins. Co.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the Fifth-av., between 47th and 48th sts., and between 50th and 51st sts, and on 47th, 48th, 49th 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st., or to JAS. N. WELLS, at No. 167 9th-av. References will be required.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER County, a convenient house—two stories, with basement—and two acres of land, within sight and ten minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad Depot. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I., or inquire of Mr. CHARLES DAVIS, next to premises.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY—Nos 53 and 55 Prince-st. To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam hoistway and heating pipes; a large basement in each building, 50x100 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—Suitable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—PART OF A LARGE STORE, OR THE whole of a small one, suited for an office or small business. Apply to J. & D. WALKER, piano-store, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

TO LET FOR TWO YEARS.—THE THREE-story, English basement house, No. 231 West 30th-st., 50 by 50 feet, with all conveniences, in good order, and a good yard. Apply to G. FURMAN, No. 71 Cedar-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—TO close an account, the four-story house, No 28 East 41st-st.; has gas, bath, &c. Inquire of GEO. W. BOGERT, No. 27 6th-av.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, third floor of No. 22 Beekman-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.
CORTELYOU'S TYPE FOUNDRY.

TO RENT.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE known as No. 34 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. A pleasant location, and in good order. Rent, $600. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
CONKLING & BAYLES.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place; one on Astor-place and the other on 4th av. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, WITH LARGE rooms, well lighted, No. 21 Dunham-place, Williamsburgh, L. I., near the ferries.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Canal near Broadway; also store and basement.
JOHN GAUDU, No 102 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LEONARD-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, a first-class, five-story marble store, 25x125 feet, built in the most costly manner. Leased for a term of years for $9,500. Price, $80,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—FOR SALE —The first-class four-story brown stone front house No. 110 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. The house was built by the present occupant for his own use. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE—THOSE TWO genteel three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av. All improvements, and in good order. Terms easy May be seen from 10 to 11 o'clock. Apply to JAMES DENNIS & SON, No. 412 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on 26th-st., near Madison-square, in complete order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 5TH-AV. —A first-class brown-stone house on 5th-av., near 21st-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE No. 222 West 30th-st. Price, $7,500. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MURRAY HILL LOTS.—TWELVE LOTS ON 4th-av., 39th and 40th sts., lying together. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND LOFTS IN HOUSE No. 113 Nassau-st., and No. 52 John-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE—ON 41ST.-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; extra depth; no restrictions. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—FOR sale or to let a large brick mansion, water throughout, with fourteen acres of land, choice fruits and fine shade trees. Location near the water, and views finest on the Hudson. Access by boats several times a day; also, by Hudson River Railroad. For particulars inquire of S. C. GILLIS, Cornwall, N. Y.; also of CHAS. S. MATHER, New-York Hotel, or A. J. ROE, 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—THE residence of the undersigned, with 10 acres of land, stable and outbuildings, situated on the main road, one mile from the town. The house is 50 by 46 feet, 2½ stories high, with kitchen extension. It commands a fine view of the harbor, river and beach. Apply to WM. VERNON, Newport, R. I., or at No. 48 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE OF A. J. DOWNING, Esq., deceased, at Newburgh, on the Hudson. This first-class country seat has been highly praised by Miss Frederika Bremer, George W. Curtis, Esq., and the editors of the *American Cyclopedia*. For particulars and terms apply to TIMOTHY CRONIN, counselor-at-law, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD, FIFteen miles from New York and two and a half from the railroad depot at Paterson, N. J. Price, $18,000, for ninety acres, with buildings. Would sell for part cash and part New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, A WELL furnished house at New Brighton, Staten Island, within walking distance from the ferry, either for the Summer or by the year. Address Box No. 4,722 Post-office, stating location and price.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, in good order, in a pleasant part of the City. Rent to be from $700 to $900. Address, giving location, &c., W. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows:

1,000,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be new, and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

50 barrels of "C" SUGAR; barrels as above.

Samples of the sugar, in neat boxes of card board or tin, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The sugar will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE.
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
No 237 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, March 31, 1864, at eleven o'clock, A.M., for regulating and grading Worth and intersecting streets, between Broadway and Baxter streets.

For regulating and grading Ninety-second street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Twenty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Eleventh avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Seventy-ninth-street, between Broadway and Tenth avenue.

For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For flagging Sixth-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For flagging Twenty-second-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.

For flagging Barrow-street, between West and Greenwich streets.

For flagging Forty-ninth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway.

For flagging Ninetieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For filling between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For dredging slip between piers Forty-nine and Fifty, North River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. Dated Street Commissioner's Department, New-York, March 21, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
on Island, N.Y.

TO PAINTERS—A SUBSTITUTE FOR BOILED oil, costing one-half, may be found in Meucci's Patent Paint Oil. For painting roofs, iron and outside work, boats, &c., it is unequaled. RIDER & CLARK, General Agents, No. 51 Broad-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND REspectability is desirous of making an arrangement with a number of gentlemen who would like her to take charge of a house, furnished and occupied by them as a lodging house, with or without breakfast. Any party wishing to avail of this opportunity, may address Mrs. J. HOSFORD SMITH, No. 134 West 43d-st.

WANTED.—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, handsomely furnished apartments between Broadway and 6th-av., not above 23d-st. or below Washington-square. Address Box No. 4,960 Post-office.

MACHINERY.

TO HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS—For sale, a lot of braiding machines, with everything necessary for the braiding business; also taping machines, to make shoe laces. For further particulars, call on or address B. F. ROMAINE, corner of North Main and Water sts., Paterson, N. J.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.—These celebrated water saving and powerful wheels, of any power, furnished by TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, April 2, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, passed March 18, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of five hundred thousand dollars each, commencing on the first day of November, 1887.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 22, 1864.

[No. 115.]
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, April 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with

National Colors, Army Standard.
Regimental Colors—Artillery, Army Standard.
Regimental Colors—Infantry, Army Standard.
Garrison Flags, Army Standard.
Storm Flags, Army Standard.
General Hospital Flags, Army Standard.
Company Order Books, Army Standard.
Company Clothing Books, Army Standard.
Company Descriptive Books, Army Standard.
Company Morning Report Books, Army Standard.
Post Order Books, Army Standard.
Post Letter Books, Army Standard.
Post Guard Report Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Letter Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Descriptive Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Index Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Order Books, Army Standard.
Hat Feather Sockets, Army Standard.
Ostrich Feathers, for Hats, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Service, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Ordnance Sergeants, Silk, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Hospital Stewards, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Corporals, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Corporals, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Corporals, Army Standard.
Drum Heads—Batter, Army Standard.
Drum Heads—Snare, Army Standard.
Fifes, Army Standard.
Haversacks—Painted, Army Standard.
Cotton Duck—10 and 12 oz., Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this City.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish; the price and the time of delivery.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, April 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, April 9.

Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, O., March 21, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—

Cavalry Standards—Army Standard.
Bugles, with extra Mouth Pieces—Army Standard.
Trumpets, with extra Crooks—Army Standard.
Trumpet Cords and Tassels—Army Standard.
Forage Caps—Army Standard.
Letters from A to K—Army Standard.
Figures from 1 to 0—Army Standard.
Canteens—Army Standard.
Rubber Poncho Tent Blankets—Army Standard.
Trowsers, Footmen—Army Standard.
Trowsers, Horsemen—Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, April 5, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, April 6. Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with GRAY WOOLEN BLANKETS—army standard, of domestic manufacture—in order that the present weekly deliveries may be largely increased.

Bidders must state in their proposals—which must be given in *writing*, as well as in figures—the quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures will be appended to the guaranty, and said guaranty accompany the bid; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Bidders, as well as their sureties or guarantors, who may not be known at this office, will furnish a certificate from the United States District Attorney, Postmaster, or other public functionary, at the residence of the bidder or guarantors, setting forth clearly the fact that the bidder and his sureties are responsible men, who will, if a contract is awarded them, act in good faith with the United States, and faithfully execute the same.

No bid will be entertained that does not fully comply with all of the above requirements, and which is not properly guaranteed by two responsible parties as above described.

Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.

Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Blankets."
G. H. CROSMAN,
Assist. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE,
Feb. 4, 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this island, 23d Vic. c. 48, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island the United States of America.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London, JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Common Tents, of linen or cotton duck, to weigh not less than 10 ounces to the yard, of 28½ inches wide; sample of the material required.

Iron Pots, 6 gallons, 36 pounds, ½-inch bail, army standard.

Petroleum and Tarred Paper for baling purposes; samples required.

Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Col. and Assist. Q. M. General U. S. A.

FINANCIAL.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $310,500 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by either of the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 9 P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $310,500 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed Dec. 3, 1863, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1884, at the Atlantic Bank, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will therefore be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from April 1, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 16th day of April, at 12 M.

L. H. CONKLIN,
County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
J. H. WOODIN, Fulton.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.

MEXICO, March 15, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of April next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th of March until the morning of the 7th of April next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

{L. S.} (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

IMPORTERS' & TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of Election will be held on MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at the Banking Rooms of this Bank between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company due 1st of April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.

L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 28th inst.

The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.,
CHICAGO, March 21, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid, when due, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, March 18, 1864.—Election.—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

SOMERSET IRON AND COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The subscription books to the capital stock of the above Company are now open at the office of the undersigned,

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 283 Bowery.—Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. allowed on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1864.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the first day of April next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to April 1st, inclusive.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District-Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, FROM Store Nos. 390 and 392 Greenwich-st., On TUESDAY, March 29, 1864, At 12 o'clock M.,

CARGO OF STEAMER NAN NAN.
8 Bales UPLAND COTTON.
11 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
5 Bags COTTON.
CAPTURED BY U. S. STEAMER CLYDE.
69 Round Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
7 Packages COTTON.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION,

AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

This Company will hold their Fourteenth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of April next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid, and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

W. A. VAN WAGENEN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

The subscribers will offer for sale at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 1, at 10 A. M., in the Matteawan Machine-shop, in the village of Matteawan, Dutchess County, N. Y., all of the patterns formerly belonging to the Matteawan Machine Company. Also, a large lot of machinery, consisting of lathes, drills, fluting engine, circular saws and frames, a large lot of small tools, flasks, weights, trucks, &c.

Catalogues will be ready on FRIDAY, March 25, and may be had on application to the Auctioneer, at Fishkill Landing.

MACKIN [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

MARKET CELLARS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WALKER-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WALKER-ST.—The valuable lot, with the three-story brick house, No. 13 Walker-st., south side, between Church-st. and West Broadway; house 20x45 and extension; lot 20x101 feet 6 inches; possession May 1, 1864.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF PROPERTY IN THE XVIITH AND XVIIITH WARDS OF THIS CITY. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction the following valuable lots of ground in the eastern part of the city, in one of the busiest and most active neighborhoods of New-York. The title to the whole property is unquestionable, and the sale will be peremptory. To take place at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, at 12 o'clock. 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage of the premises:

AVENUE B.—5 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 15th and 16th sts., each 23 feet by 88; avenue paved, sewered, and the walks flagged.

AVENUE B—8 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 17th and 18th sts., (including the two corner lots,) each lot 23 feet by 88.

AVENUE B—8 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 18th and 19th sts., (including corners,) each 23 by 88.

AVENUE C—4 lots on the west side of Avenue C, between 15th and 16th sts., each 23 by 88 feet; avenue paved and walks flagged.

AVENUE C—3 lots on west side of Avenue C, including the southwest corner of 18th-st.; each 23 by 88.

AVENUE D—9 lots on the west side of Avenue D, between 13th and 14th sts., (including the two corner lots,) each lot 23 by 88, except the corner lots, which are each 22.9 by 88.

13TH-ST.—8 lots on the north side of 13th-st., adjoining the last described lots on Avenue D, each lot 25 feet by 103.3. 13th-st. is paved and flagged.

14TH-ST.—8 lots on the south side of 14th-st., adjoining the above last named lots in the rear, each 25 by 103.3. 14th-st. is sewered, paved, and flagged.

15TH-ST.—1 lot on the north side of 15th-st., 75 feet east of the lots on Avenue B, 25 feet by 103.3. 15th-st. is sewered, paved, and walks flagged.

16TH-ST.—1 lot on north side of 16th-st., 93 feet east of Avenue B, 29 feet by 92.

17TH-ST.—7 lots on south side of 17th-st., 93 feet east of Avenue B, each lot 25 feet by 92, except 1 lot, which is 20x92.

17TH-ST.—16 lots on the north side of 17th-st., between Avenue B, and Avenue C, commencing 88 feet from Avenue B, each 25x92 feet. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and the walks flagged.

18TH-ST.—20 lots on the south side of 18th-st., comprising the whole front between 17th and 18th sts., each 25 feet by 92. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and the walks flagged.

18TH-ST.—8 lots on the north side 18th-st., commencing 88 feet east of Avenue B. Each lot 25 by 92 feet. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and walks flagged.

19TH-ST.—8 lots on the south side of 19th-st., directly in the rear of the last described, and of the same dimensions.

Maps of the above valuable property may be obtained of the auctioneers after the 15th inst., at their office, No. 77 Cedar-st., adjoining the Bank of Commerce.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.

PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manila paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
B. E. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL—NOS. 5, 7 AND 9 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.—This hotel having recently changed hands, has been refitted throughout, and the proprietor is now prepared to receive and accommodate guests. The situation is admirably located, being convenient to business houses, railroads, steamboats and ferries, and the house is specially adapted to transient boarders. The table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Price, $2 per day.

JESSE FOSTER, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

$300 REWARD.—A REWARD OF $300 WILL be paid for information which will lead to the arrest of WILLIAM CUTTER, who shot Mrs. Vanderbilt in Flatbush on Sunday night last. Apply to JOHN S. FOLK, Inspector of Police, Brooklyn.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description, viz.:*

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 3 Pen 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON.
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

TO CANE AND UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to solicit donations from your trade to the Metropolitan Fair.

All branches of business are contributing nobly to the excellent cause of the United States Sanitary Commission—it is the cause of our country—of each of us.

Goods may be sent to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. ELLEN B. STRONG, Treasurer; and may be sent to either of the Committee.

Appreciating the patriotism and liberality of the trade, the Committee hope for a total amount of donations that will do it signal credit.

ALVAH HALL, T. BAILEY MYERS,
JOHN AMIDON, TEMPLE PRIME,
C. H. MARSHALL, JR. CLARENCE A. SEWARD,
FRANCIS A. STOUT, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.

The ticket department of the Fair will be (by permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.,) under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS.

Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box office of Wallack's Theatre.
C. J. Barker, Harnden Express office, No. 74 Broadway.
C. O. Jones, No. 76 Cedar-st.
No. 10 Astor House, of Mr. F. V. Rushton.

PRICES:

Season tickets, admitting to all departments, at all times except the opening night	$5
Tickets for opening ceremonies, March 28	$2
Tickets for Tuesday, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales	$1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week	50c

The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, and continue for two weeks.

The committee reserve the right to change the rates of admission from time to time.

Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.

GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden, is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 28th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Private and Public Schools will meet on MONDAY next, March 27, at the residence of the late Dr. Moffat, on 17th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., to receive contributions for the Fair.

Donations in money from the Public Schools are to be sent to the Board of Education; from Private Schools to Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, at the Metropolitan Rooms. Articles for sale from the Public Schools to Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT; from Private Schools to Mrs. Dr. ANTHON.

"METROPOLITAN FAIR."

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York,*" and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Chairman of the Curiosity Shop will receive contributions on and after Wednesday, March 23, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at rooms Nos. 7 and 8, second floor, Armory Building, 14th-st.

Should any proposed contributors be without a response, they will kindly excuse it, as it has hitherto been impossible to fix the time of reception.

[L. WOLCOTT GIBBS, Chairman.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in this Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1863, has been received from the Assessor, and that the Duties, Taxes and Licences therein specified have become due and payable. I will attend personally, or by deputy, at my office, No. 130 Broadway, daily (except on Sundays,) from the date hereof, until and including Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1864, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.

The Taxes included in the aforesaid list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, licences, and on incomes for the year 1862.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them, respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will, at the expiration thereof, become liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof, excepting the Tax on Incomes, which will be liable to an addition of but five per cent.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector
Thirty-second District, New-York.

DATED NEW-YORK, March 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY, } Committee on Roads.
WM. JOYCE,

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12 City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock. P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12 City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at 12 o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Public Health.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY PERSON HAVING, OR ABOUT TO procure, new patents for separating gold from quartz, in a manner which will stand practical tests, may make a profitable connection with capital and influence by addressing S. W. F., Box No. 5,022 Post-office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IN THIRD-AV., near 120th-st., opposite the Harlem Park, thoroughly fitted up and stocked, and doing a good business. A rare opportunity for a good druggist. Apply in person.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EASTER MONDAY! EASTER MONDAY!
EASTER MONDAY! EASTER MONDAY!
EASTER MONDAY! EASTER MONDAY!
THE BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER.
THE BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER,
IN THE
BRILLIANT SPECTACULAR DRAMA
APHROSA;
OR, THE
SPIRIT OF BEAUTY.
PRODUCED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS COUNTRY
PRODUCED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS COUNTRY
PRODUCED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS COUNTRY
WITH OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.
ALL THE VARIED HUES OF THE RAINBOW
reflected in dazzling splendor,
LIVING FAIRIES,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET,

Gorgeous Scenery, Elegant Costumes, and Appropriate Music, combine to make this the most attractive piece ever presented to the public.

AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.

Between the acts of APHROSA, Mr. HARRISON, the Comic and Impromptu Singer, and the TYROLEAN WHISTLER, with his whistles (three at once) and Family Coffee-Pot, appear.

To be seen at all hours of the day and evening,
FOUR COLOSSAL GIANTS,
including Anna Swan, the Nova Scotia Giantess, each over 8 feet high.
Gen. GRANT, Jr., the smallest man living,
Major BAGLEY,
the Wisconsin infant drummer,
ONLY FOUR YEARS OLD,
who beats the world as he does the drum.
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG!
The WHAT IS IT? or, MAN MONKEY.
Prof. HUTCHINS, THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
Three TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
BRIDAL GROUP OF
Gen. TOM THUMB and WIFE, Com. NUTT and MINNIE WARREN, in the costumes worn at the General's wedding.
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS, from Colorado Territory, the only ones ever seen in this region.
THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT,
EACH WEIGHING OVER FOUR POUNDS.
A MONSTER SERPENT, 21 feet long.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCTED SEAL,
and innumerable other curiosities.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
SATURDAY, April 9, Benefit of Sanitary Commission.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST............MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway,
Open from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
THIS MENAGERIE ROYAL
is now in its
TWENTIETH SUCCESSFUL WEEK,
TWENTIETH SUCCESSFUL WEEK.

As the season has been one of unparalleled prosperity, the Management, from previous arrangements, are compelled to bring it to a close. The present is the

THE LAST WEEK BUT TWO
THE LAST WEEK BUT TWO

the New-York public will have of visiting the largest and most varied

COLLECTION OF THE WILD DENIZENS OF THE FOREST
ever exhibited in this country. The
GREAT WAR ELEPHANT HANNIBAL,
GREAT WAR ELEPHANT HANNIBAL,
LIVING GIRAFFE,
LIVING GIRAFFE,

which, with the additions recently made, surpasses in extent and beauty any zoological exhibition in the known world.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY, with Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Ponies, Monkeys, and Mules.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

Sole Directress............Mrs. F. B. CONWAY.

The above popular theatre will be opened for the regular Spring and Summer seasons on SATURDAY, April 2. Particulars will be duly announced.

C. M. LEWIS, Acting Manager.

N. B.—Ladies and gentlemen engaged will meet at the theatre WEDNESDAY, 12 o'clock, March 30.

WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT
OF
MRS. VERNON,
MONDAY, March 28.
Boucicault's popular Comedy of
LOVE AND MONEY
Will be acted first time this season.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,

STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.

The term opens March 31. For circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the 28th and 29th, between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Circulars at No. 574 Broadway and at No. 39 Nassau-st.

BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—FEMALE DEPARTMENT—Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President. The Principal, Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, will be at the Fifth-av. Hotel April 5, and will be happy to make arrangements for pupils. The Summer session of 21 weeks will commence April 18. Board and tuition in English and French, $88 per session. Catalogues, with references, &c., may be had at the American Sunday School Union, No. 599 Broadway; Ivison & Phinney, No. 48 Walker-st., and at the American School Agency, No. 139 Grand-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—The Spring term of this popular boarding school, for both sexes, opens April 16. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Prin.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

DRY GOODS.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,

Under St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 507 BROADWAY,

having for many years paid particular attention to the manufacture of

BOY'S CLOTHING,

and attained a degree of excellence rarely equaled, would call the attention of parents and guardians to the large and attractive stock they are now getting up for the Spring and Summer trade. Also,

MEN'S CLOTHING,

of the latest styles and best workmanship.

☞ Particular attention paid to making Military Clothing and Uniforms for Schools.

FURNISHING GOODS
in great variety,
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
embracing
WHITE, COLORED AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
GLOVES, HDKFS., HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES.

The Custom Department comprises a full assortment of the Finest and Best Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, &c., required for Men's wear, which will be made up to order by experienced and fashionable cutters.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.

MISS M. GREGG,
No. 19 5th-av.,
Will open her
SPRING STYLES OF MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
ON
THURSDAY, next, March 31.

SPRING CLOAKS,

SPRING CLOAKS,

at the Broadway Cloak Emporium, No. 747 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

On MONDAY, the 28th inst., we will open, in addition to our present stock of Cloth Cloaks, an elegant assortment of Silk Garments, of the latest Paris styles.

CROSLY & McDANIELS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 GRAND-ST., are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

R. H. MACY.

NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

In Long and Square,
Black, Red, and White Centres,
J. RUSSEL, No. 232 Wooster-st., 3d door below Amity.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the best and cheapest assortment in the City. Nice fitting corsets from $1; new shape skirts, best steels, our own make, from 68c. Also Werley's Paris made patent corsets, Misses' corsets, pads, steels, busts, &c. &c. N.B.—Crochet and needlework edgings, frillings, ruffings, real and imitation laces, for dress trimmings and under garments. Ladies' and children's plain hem-stitched and embroidered handkerchiefs very cheap. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT GEORGE KEYES', NO. 343 8TH-AV.—50 pieces best make heavy black silks; 40 pieces plain colored silks—all new shades; 150 pieces Alpaccas, beautiful colors, and very fine goods; also, several cases new dress goods, shawls, cloaks, carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., from auction, at low prices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE FAIR."

A daily newspaper, will be published during the continuance of the Metropolitan Fair, and sold at the Fair buildings. Copies may be had also at SINCLAIR TOUSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st., where subscriptions for the series of twelve numbers, at $1 20, will be received from the country. Subscriptions will also be taken at Crowen's, No. 843 Broadway; Miller & Matthews' No. 757 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Appletons', No. 443 Broadway; Root, Anthony & Co.'s, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

Besides the daily bulletin of the Fair and lists of contributors, the *Spirit of the Fair* will contain unpublished sketches by Irving and Cooper, and papers from Bryant, Bancroft, Mrs Kemble, Dana, Mrs. Kirkland, Lowell, Mitchell, Tuckerman, and other eminent artists.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.

BENEFIT
OF
MRS. VERNON,
being her
FIRST APPEAL
to the New-York public in ten years. Boucicault's popular Comedy,
LOVE AND MONEY.

Lord Fipley	Mr. Lester Wallack (Originally acted by him.)
The Mac Dunun of Dunun	Mr. Chas. Fisher
The Hon. Claude Plantagenet	Mr. Mark Smith
Sykes	Mr. Norton
Craven Acton	Mr. Daly
Withers	Mr. Young
Rose Lawless	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Fox French	Mrs. Vernon
Helen Plantagenet	Miss M. Henriques
The Baroness	Miss Green
Matilda	Miss Cameron
Sally Singleheart, a lodging-house keeper	Mrs. J. Sefton
Mrs. Warren	Miss Carman

The new scenery by Isherwood.
Tuesday,
ROSEDALE,
Wednesday,
BENEFIT OF MR. H. ISHERWOOD, (Scenic Artist.)
First time this season,
LOVE FOR LOVE,
with elegant and appropriate scenery and new and magnificent costumes.
Thursday,
ROSEDALE.
Friday,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Saturday,
THE HEIR-AT-LAW.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

FAUST.

Director............Max Maretzek

The public are respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will reopen TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, MARCH 28, at 8, with Gounod's new and brilliant opera, in five acts, of

FAUST! FAUST!

which will be produced with its splendid mise en scene and the following magnificent cast:—

Marguerita	Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel	Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust	Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin	Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistopheles	Herr HERMANNS
Wagner	Sig. MULLER
Martha	Miss FANNY STOCKTON

THE ENTIRE ARION SOCIETY have kindly consented to sing on this occasion in the Grand Soldiers' Chorus, thus forming, together with the regular chorus,

THE GREATEST CHORAL FORCE
ever heard in Opera.
Conductor............MAX MARETZEK

NOTICE—Sig. BELLINI, in order to give éclat to the performance, has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentin.

The Opera nights of next week will be
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.
On Saturday afternoon A GRAND MATINEE.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management has much pleasure in introducing to the public of New-York, for the first time on the English stage,

MLLE. MARIE METHUA SCHELLER,
who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, March 28,
in a new pastoral, musical drama, adapted expressly for her from the German by Aug. Daly, Esq., and entitled
LORLIE'S WEDDING,
which will be presented with the following admirable cast:

Lorlie	Mlle. Methua Scheller
Barbel	Mrs. Chanfrau
Countess Ida	Mrs. Floyd
Reinhard, the artist	Mr. Hagan
Christopher	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Father Martin	Mr. [illegible]
Professor Mageslier	Mr. [illegible]

Seats may be secured from 8 to 4 o'clock, at the box office, for any evening of the week.

WINTER GARDEN.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

With intense satisfaction the Management takes pleasure in announcing that an engagement has been entered into by which the New-York public will be enabled to witness at this theatre, for the first time, the

RARE DRAMATIC CREATIONS
of the gifted young American tragic artiste,
MISS AVONIA JONES,
who will make her first appearance in this City on
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1864.
IN
AN ORIGINAL CHARACTER.

Arrangements have also been made to materially augment the regular company, in order that the famous Standard Plays and several New and Original Dramas—which will be produced during the forthcoming engagement—may be presented with all those accompaniments of increased cast, scenery and costume which may charm a fastidious and gratify a critical audience.

Box-book open three days in advance.

MR. S. C. CAMPBELL

Respectfully begs to announce that his
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, April 2,
At Irving Hall,
On which occasion the following Artists will appear
Madame COMTE BORCHARD,
Mrs JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
HARRY SANDERSON,
Signor ABELLA, Conductor.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at the music stores and Irving Hall.

LAUGHING GAS.

DR. COLTON
and the "Old Folks" will give
A GRAND COMBINATION
entertainment of
LAUGHING GAS AND SONG,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 28.

After the Concert EIGHT GENTLEMEN and SIX LADIES will inhale the Gas.

Tickets 15 cents; two tickets 25 cents.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GRAND EASTER ENTERTAINMENT.
MONDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock; EVENING at 8.
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS,
and MISS CARLOTTA SHAW, in their
HUMOROUS AND ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENT,
PHOTOGRAPHIANA.
PRONOUNCED A GRAND SUCCESS
BY LARGE AND BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGES.
THE
MOST DELIGHTFUL TWO HOURS' AMUSEMENT
EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.

WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT
OF
MR. H. ISHERWOOD,
(SCENIC ARTIST.)
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.
First time this season of Congreve's standard Comedy,
LOVE FOR LOVE.
With a very full and complete cast.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CUNARD STEAMship OLYMPUS, Capt. McMICKAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 30.

Cabin passage............$80

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
the United States side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
WM. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, April 16, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freights received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

Ayyly to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, cabinet and Alexandre organs, piano stools and covers, sheet music, music books, music merchandise, and all kinds of musical instruments, at wholesale and retail; second-hand pianos and melodeons at great bargains; new pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same; pianos tuned and repaired; cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW 7-OCTAVE Pianos to let, for $5, $6 and $7 per month, or will be sold low at No. 288 Bowery. L. A. BENJAMIN.

BALLS.

TWELFTH REGIMENT BALL,

In aid of the Widows and Orphans of deceased New-York Soldiers,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, April 25, 1864.

POLITICAL.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.

All those in favor of an efficient and economical CITY GOVERNMENT, are invited to join this Association.

OFFICE No. 813 Broadway.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Particulars of the Red River Expedition.

OUR LOSSES AT FORT DE RUSSEY.

Alexandria Captured by Admiral Porter.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO BUTTE-A-LA-ROSE.

A REBEL CAMP BROKEN UP.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

REBEL DESERTERS ARRIVING AT BROWNSVILLE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 19.

We have at last news of active work in this department. On the 15th instant a portion of the fleet appeared opposite Alexandria and demanded its surrender. The demand was complied with without, so far as we can learn, any show of opposition.

Fort DeRussey, a stronghold on Red River, some sixty miles from its mouth, was attacked on the 14th, and captured by Gen. SMITH. Twenty four officers, three hundred men, and eight siege guns are included in the trophies of the victory. The prisoners were to have reached New-Orleans last night.

Gen. BANKS intended leaving for the field early in the week, but his departure has been delayed. He will probably get away to-morrow or Monday.

The gunboat *Kineo*, Capt. WALTERS, arrived here from Baltimore on Thursday. She has been out for repairs.

The *Octorora*, (double-ender,) one of the participants in the attack on Fort Powell, also arrived on the same day for repairs.

The army in Western Louisiana is again on the move. Gen. LEE's cavalry corps has opened the campaign. His advance occupied New-Iberia several days ago.

A correspondent of the *Era* writes from Brashear City that two of our gunboats crossed Berwick Bay and Grand Lake, and ascended Grand River to Butte-a-la-Rose, which place they reconnoitred. This was the scene of a desperate engagement last year. Before reaching Butte-a-la-Rose, on turning the bend of a river, they came upon a rebel camp and at once opened fire. The rebels ran, and men were landed from the gunboats, who, under cover of their guns, burned the tents and camp equipage, and captured the arms and ammunition of the entire force.

The guerrillas have made their appearance in the neighborhood of Baton Rouge, and several skirmishes have taken place between them and squads of the Fourth Wisconsin Mounted Infantry, resulting in every instance in favor of the Wisconsin boys. Several prisoners have been taken and sent here.

The *Era's* Brownsville correspondent writes that the armies there are doing nothing, and there are no prospects of fighting.

New roads and fortifications are being made round Brazos and Brownsville.

Our new Governor, MICHAEL HAHN, has called an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to take place on the 28th inst.

A cotton buyer, named CHARLES ZEIGLER, was gobbled up by guerrillas near Baton Rouge three days ago. He had $10,000 in greenbacks about him. He was taken once before, but escaped by shooting his guard. He will now probably be murdered.

Deserters and refugees are continually arriving at Brownsville; 2,000 in all have reached that place.

A party of 150 deserted from a rebel regiment, and 300 were sent in pursuit. The latter overtook the former and joined them in their flight. A part of them have already got to Brownsville.

Gold opened very unsteadily, prices ranging from 65½ to 68. News of the passage of the Gold Bill through Congress, and the decline in New-York closed the market without sales at 64½.

Cotton is unsteady. Some repacked sold at 52c. Sales of ordinary at 64c., part sandy.

LATER.

The capture of Alexandria occurred on the 15th instant, a day after the capture of Fort De Russey.

Gen. LEE's force had a fight at New-Iberia, and pursued the enemy across Vermillion Prairie to Vermillion Bayou, a distance of nineteen miles. No particulars received.

Gov. HAHN has resigned his connection with the *True Delta* to W. R. FISH.

The Free State Executive Committee have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Free State party is uncompromisingly opposed to assuming any debts contracted by the State of Louisiana while under rebel domination, for the purpose of carrying on the war against the United States.

The prize schooners *Tilly*, *Stingazra*, *Camilla* and *S. A. Douglas* have arrived at New-Orleans from Brazos.

Spoken on the 12th instant, in lat. 28:52, long. 87:27, the U. S. gunboat *Tennessee*. All on board were well.

OUR LOSSES AT FORT DE RUSSEY.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 26.

Our losses at the capture of Fort DeRussey, Red River, were 7 killed, 2 mortally wounded, 12 severely wounded, 27 slightly wounded, and 6 not specified.

The rebel loss was 5 killed and 4 wounded.

About 1,000 men had composed the garrison of the fort, but more than half of them had been withdrawn to defend Alexandria.

The credit of the capture of Fort De Russey belongs to the army entirely, the gunboats not having participated in the engagement.

Fort De Russey is 70 miles from the mouth of Red River, 140 miles from Alexandria, and 450 miles from Shreveport.

INTERESTING FROM CAIRO.

Movements of Troops—Arrival of a Portion of the Sixteenth Army Corps at Cairo.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

CAIRO, Monday, March 21.

An important army movement is on the tapis, of which this point is to be the base of operations. Various surmises are indulged in by us outsiders as to its destination, but the secret is well kept by the military authorities. I have a hint, however, to the effect that a grand raid is contemplated up the Tennessee River. Of this I am not quite sure, but I have some ground for the opinion that this is its purpose.

Five regiments and one company of artillery, of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, under command of Brig.-Gen. J. C. VEACH, have arrived from below, and are encamped here. They are as follows: Twenty-fifth Indiana, Thirty-second Wisconsin, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, Seventeenth New-York Zouaves, Thirty-fifth New-Jersey, and Company D, (DRESSER's battery) Second Illinois Light Artillery. Col. HOWE is in temporary command of the troops, during the absence of Gen. VEACH, who has gone home.

The arrival of the troops here has been quite unexpected, and is no doubt the precursor of something important; but what it is to be, remains to be seen. The troops will be encamped here for a few days at least, and it is possible that others are coming up, and that they are only concentrated here preparatory to being transferred to Virginia or some other point of active operations under Gen. GRANT's new order of things.

At all events, interesting occurrences may be looked for as the result of movements now transpiring at Memphis and this point.

CAIRO, Friday, March 25.

The steamer *J. C. Swan*, from New-Orleans, has arrived, having on board the Thirty-first and Forty-first Illinois, and Seventy-eighth Ohio Veterans from Vicksburgh, en route home on a furlough. Brig.-Gen. LEGGETT accompanies them.

The *Mariner*, from Memphis for Cincinnati, has on board 596 bales of cotton. She brings Memphis dates to the 23d, and reports cotton declined 1 cent for all qualities; there was little offering and no disposition to buy.

The price ranges from 45c, to 58c.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Desperate Attempt to Murder two Policemen.

OVER TWENTY SHOTS FIRED AT THEM BY A LARGE GANG OF ROWDIES.

For several weeks past it has been the habit of twenty or thirty young men and half grown boys to congregate every night on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Nineteenth-street, and there talk, carouse and quarrel among themselves after having imbibed large quantities of bad liquor obtained from the rum-shops in the neighborhood. If the fighting among themselves had been the only thing annoying to the public, the police might have had less cause to interfere. It appears, however, that this gang of ruffians have been in the uniform practice of interfering with passers-by, and often using profane and obscene language when respectable females were walking along the avenue. Several cases have also occurred wherein working girls have been grossly insulted and abused by this same gang of outlaws.

The policemen on duty in this portion of the City accordingly received very explicit and strict instructions to break up this band of men, to arrest all offenders, and if possible, to allow no person to be insulted by them. Pursuant to instructions, on Friday evening, Officer WHALEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, then on duty there, made an effort to disperse the gang in question. The latter not only refused to leave, but threatened the officer with violence if he did not promptly desist from all interference with them. Thereupon the policeman seized hold of the ringleader and made a vigorous effort to take him to the station-house. His accomplices speedily rescued him, and the offender ran off down Nineteenth-street. After going a few blocks the fugitive made a stand, and Officer WHALEN, who had now been reinforced by Officer CONNER, made a second attempt to secure the offender. At this point the officers were surrounded by these lawless men and boys, and, according to the policemen's statement, more than twenty pistol shots were fired at them by the ruffians, fortunately without inflicting any serious injuries. A man named SYLVESTER MOONEY, who was standing on the walk near at hand, was shot in the left side and severely injured. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 104 Seventh-avenue, and the ball extracted by a surgeon.

Three of the men who fired at the officers while the latter were in the discharge of their duty, were subsequently arrested. They were taken before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they gave their names as PATRICK NAUMARY, PETER LYNCH and PETER MURRAY. Though all the facts of the case above-recited appeared on the examination, it appears that the prisoners were held to bail in the small amount of $200.

The police records show that within the last six months five policemen have been attacked, and some of them most brutally beaten and otherwise injured while in the discharge of their duties, in that portion of the City above-referred to. How long shall this state of things exist?

Our New Steam Navy.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGINES OF OUR GREAT FRIGATES.

It is generally known that the Navy Department is constructing a fleet of immense screw propellers, designed especially for speed and power. At this station three of these vessels—the *Wampanoag*, *Mattawasca* and *Idaho*—are in progress. The motive power of these splendid ships will surpass anything of the kind ever built in this country before. The following is a description of the engines and machinery:

The plan of the engines is horizontal. They are also geared to the screw shaft at about 2 to 1, or twice as many turns of the propellers as the engine shaft makes. The cylinders are two in number, 100 inches in diameter by 4 feet stroke of piston, and are placed horizontally, working athwart ships. The connecting-rod proceeds directly from the cross-head, as in all other horizontal engines, and takes hold of the crank-pin in the same manner. On this shaft there is a large spar-wheel, built up of sections, each section being one wheel itself, having teeth of lignum vitæ, or young hickory boiled in oil. The diameter of this wheel is 10 feet 3 5-16 inches at pitch line. There is one surface condenser, which is common to both engines, and is situated between them; in this there are to be 7,168 tinned brass tubes, 6 feet 3½ inches long. The main steam valves are slides worked by a Stevenson link. The valve face is on the side of the cylinder, and has an enormous area—the dimensions being 84½ inches wide by 5 feet 6 inches in length. The valve is of the double ported variety, and is carried on seventeen hardened steel rollers, 2½ inches diameter, and 4 inches long. These rollers run on guides, and are intended to relieve the stem from the enormous weight and friction of the valve. The steam ports are 82 inches long by 2¼ inches wide, and the exhaust ports 4 inches by the same length, of course. The central exhaust is 18 inches wide. There will be 3 inches lap on the steam side, and 1½ on the exhaust side of the valve. The propelling wheel is fixed in its place and can only be disconnected from the engines by a clutch coupling inside the ship. The thrust is taken by a large bearing, having a number of collars, and there is also a roller bearing in addition; this latter consists of a number of steel balls working between two grooved couplings or disks. The diameter of the propeller is 18 feet, and the pitch is expanding, having a mean of 25 feet. The wheel is four-bladed, and has no out-board bearing on the extreme after end.

There are no less than eight main boilers in each of these ships, having one smoke-pipe serving for two boilers, or four in all. The pipes are 56 feet high from the uptake, 7 feet 8 inches diameter for the large boilers, and 6 feet 6 inches for the two forward boilers, which are smaller than the others. The safety valves are 8 inches diameter of opening, and each boiler has one. The boilers are of MARTIN's patent, with a total water-heating surface of 28,300 feet, and a grate area of 1,128 square feet. There are 16,082 vertical tubes, and 744 horizontal tubes in all the boilers; also, seven furnaces in each one. Steam is to be used superheated in these engines, and there are four superheating boilers next the engines, having a heating surface of 2,848 feet. All the boilers are to be tested at a hydrostatic pressure of 65 pounds to the square inch. By an act of Congress, the working pressure of steam boilers may be three-fourths the tested pressure; these engines can have, therefore, 50 pounds of boiler pressure per square inch applied to them, but this enormous pressure has never yet been applied to vessels of a similar size. The boilers and engines are to be of the best materials, and the cylinders and valve faces as hard as possible. All bolt holes are to be rimmed, and everything done according to the most approved method.

Examination of Cook Charged with the Murder of a Passenger on the Ship Victory.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

The examination of John E. Cook, first mate of the ship *Victory*, was continued yesterday morning.

The ship's steward was called as a witness for the defence; he testified that on the day of the murder the passengers had made some trouble; one of them named Maguire had stolen some water, and being detected, had been tied up to the mast; the passengers demanded the release of the man Maguire, and O'Brien, the deceased, were prominent among the unruly ones; the Captain called the officers in his cabin, and told them that in order to enforce discipline and secure the safety of the ship, the ringleaders in this movement must be put in irons; the first, second and third mates, with the boatswain, purser, steward, and several men, went down to iron the passengers; they went down the forward companion-way to the steerage; it was quite dark at the time; at the bottom of the stairs they were met by quite a crowd of the steerage passengers, among whom were Maguire and the murdered man, O'Brien; Maguire had a shovel in his hands, and O'Brien had an iron bar about 28 inches in length; two of the other passengers were armed with iron bars; Maguire struck the third mate upon the arm, and O'Brien raised the iron bar, saying, "that he would brain the first man that attempted to take him;" Cook, the first mate, stood on the steps; he had a pistol in his hand, and was the only one of the officers that was armed; the officers relied upon him in case they were assaulted; when the third mate was struck he cried out fire, and the prisoner fired; the first shot hit Maguire; he fired again and O'BRIEN was hit; after that the passengers were all quiet.

The evidence of the purser and other officers of the ship having been taken, and they all agreeing in their statements as to the mutinous conduct of the passengers, the Commissioner held Cook to bail in the sum of $3,000, to answer the charge of manslaughter, the charge of murder being withdrawn.

Before Commissioner Betts.

A man named CHARLES WILSON, who keeps a saloon No. 94 Greenwich-street, was brought before Commissioner BETTS yesterday, charged with passing a ten dollar counterfeit "Greenback" under the following circumstances:

The Complainant alleges that he went into WILSON's saloon and offered him a good ten dollar United States note in payment for some refreshments. WILSON opened a drawer and apparently turned over some bills. He shut the drawer up again, telling complainant that he would go up stairs and get him the change. Shortly after he came in again, and handed a $10 United States bill to complainant, saying that he could not change it. Complainant believing it to be the bill he had given to WILSON, took it back and gave him a smaller one. He afterwards discovered that the ten had been altered from a one, and that it was not the bill he had given to the accused.

The further hearing of this case was adjourned until Monday.

The Police and the Sanitary Fair.

The Metropolitan Police authorities have been very busy, within the last few days, in perfecting their arrangements relative to the approaching fair, A new line of police telegraph has been strung from Headquarters, at No. 300 Mulberry-street, to Palace Garden, in Fourteenth-street, at which latter point are to be established the headquarters of the policemen who are detailed to keep order during the continuance of the fair. Inspector LEONARD is commissioned to take the sole charge of all the force, and Sergt. M. B. WILSON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, is appointed to act as his assistant. The Detective force will be on hand, and if they exercise their usual vigilance and industry, there will be very little opportunity for thieves, shoplifters and pickpockets to successfully practice their nefarious business.

The present week, Fire-Marshal BAKER proposes to make a thorough inspection of all the furnaces, flues, heaters, gas-burners, &c., throughout the fair buildings, for the purpose of having everything guarded as much as possible against fire.

Postponement of the Departure of the Colored Regiment.

A LETTER FROM MAJOR-GEN. BURNSIDE.

Early yesterday morning a large number of colored men, belonging to the various societies which proposed to take part in the reception of the Twenty-sixth Colored Regiment, met at the headquarters in Broome-street; but, after consulting with Col. SILLIMAN, the officers of the Union League Club concluded to postpone the presentation, and the assembly dispersed. Should the weather prove favorable, the Committee of the Union League will proceed to Riker's Island to-day, and present the colors. A copy of Mr. JAY's address and Col. SILLIVAN's reply will be given to each man; also copies of the ladies' address, and the *Anglo-African*, containing the names of each member of the regiment. The regiment will be conveyed from the island to the steamer at the foot of Canal-street on barges, and take its departure for Annapolis.

The following letter from Gen. BURNSIDE was sent to the President of the Union League Club:

NEW-YORK CITY, March 25, 1864.

Jonathan Sturgis, Esq., President Union League Club, New York:

MY DEAR SIR: On my arrival here this morning I learn that the 26th U. S. Colored Regiment is to receive its colors to-morrow, prior to its embarkation for Annapolis, and I very much regret that an important official engagement in New-England to-morrow will deprive me of the pleasure of being present at the presentation. As this regiment is to be in the Ninth army corps, opportunities will no doubt arise in the future for me to add my share of encouragement to its members in starting out upon their new work. But no opportunity will probably offer in the future, when I could so well express to you most honorable and loyal association, my high appreciation of your very successful work in organizing this regiment, and my sincere thanks to the patriotic ladies who present the colors, for their kind, generous and considerate treatment of a regiment which is to be attached to the corps that I have the honor to command.

It may not be amiss for me to mention a remark made by me at a breakfast given at the Astor House in November, 1861, to the officers of one of my Massachusetts regiments, then en route for Annapolis preparatory to our starting on our North Carolina expedition. It was on the morning that we heard of DUPONT's success on the coast of South Carolina. I said it should be a source of congratulation to every loyal person that a lodgement has been made by Union troops upon that portion of the Southern coast where Slavery exists to the maximum extent. The monstrous assertion has been made by the traitors that their new Government is to have Slavery for its corner-stone, and that the institution can be used by them as a positive belligerent force. And now we will have an opportunity of determining whether "or not this force cannot be turned to our own account; and it is clearly the duty of every General in the field to neutralize or turn to his own account, any force that he may find himself confronted with by the enemy, whether it be active or latent."

And now, Sir, your association is to send to-morrow, to the same rendezvous, Annapolis, a regiment, the rank and file of which are colored men, many of whom were in November, 1861, producing by their labor food for traitors in arms, or doing other work which enabled armed traitors to leave their homes, for the purpose of striking at the Government that had done them nought but good.

I am very sorry that I cannot be with you to-morrow. Very sincerely, your friend,

(Signed) A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj.-Gen.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.—The children's department will occupy the easterly wing of the buildings on Union-square, and will be contained in a hall ninety feet square, arranged with booths on the sides and a stage for performances. The object of this department is to afford daily entertainments for children, consisting of concerts, tableaux, and exhibitions of various kinds, as well as to offer for sale articles particularly adapted to the wants of children. There will be ten booths, as follows: No. 1. Will contain a Miniature Skating Pond. No. 2. Will embrace contributions from charitable institutions. No. 3. Will be for the sale of fancy articles. No. 4. Will be furnished by the Madison-av. Baptist Church. No. 5. Will be provided with articles contributed by the Public Schools. No. 6. Will be for the sale of children's toys. No. 7. Will be for refreshments and confectionery. No. 8. Will be furnished by the ladies of Staten Island. No. 9. Will be for the sale of books. No. 10. Will be provided with articles contributed by the private schools. It is hoped that every individual and institution, irrespective of locality, will manifest an especial interest in this department, by forwarding without delay contributions of all articles suitable for and calculated to interest children. The Executive Committee will be happy to acknowledge the receipt of all donations sent to their rooms, No. 32 East 17th-st., Union-square.

THE FIREMEN AND THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.—The members of Washington Hook and Ladder Company, No. 9, last evening held a grand chowder party at their house in East Twenty-eighth-street, the profits from the sale of tickets for the same to be added to the munificent contribution from the New-York Fire Department to the Metropolitan Fair. In addition to the large amount of money raised by the company, they have contributed a great variety of articles, some very beautiful and expensive. A handsome bronze clock, a pair of camp chairs made of rosewood and very neat worsted work, several bronze ornaments, shawls, ornamental needle-work, and a number of other goods, the value of which will probably be over $2,000. Mr. A. J. DELATOUR, President of the New-York Fire Department, and other dignitaries were present. Mr. S. J. MACY, a member of the company, also a member of the Executive Committee of the Department, for the Metropolitan Fair, and one to whom the success of the same is greatly due, was present during the evening, and, by his kind attentions to the guests, contributed greatly to their enjoyment.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—At the regular meeting of the above Society, held Thursday, 24th inst., at the Society Library, President NORTON in the chair, the minutes as read being adopted, the election of new members was proceeded with. The President appointed the Standing Committee for the ensuing year, and on motion a Special Committee to consider the subject of amendment and revision of the Constitution and By-laws. The Sanitary Fair Committee reported progress. On motion, the Secretary was authorized to take measures to complete the Society's collection of National and Corporate Seals. Among the donations announced were some rare tokens, Confederate paper money, beautifully executed silver coin of reign of HENRY III., bronze medal of WASHINGTON, etc. The Society adjourned to the 14th prox.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—Between seven and eight o'clock last evening, a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 250 Front-street, occupied by W. O. MILLS, pickles and sauce merchant. Officer MORGAN, of the Fourth Precinct, discovered the fire and gave a prompt alarm, and the flames were quickly extinguished after damage to the amount of $200 had been done. On examination it was found that the fire was evidently the act of incendiary, as three separate fires had been kindled on the premises. Fire Marshal BAKER and Capt. BRYAN, of the Fourth Precinct, are making an investigation into the origin of the fire.

ARREST ON THE CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—ANDREW MONAHAN, doing business in East Sixteenth-street, near Avenue C, was arrested by Detective TIEMANN, on the charge of feloniously receiving a sail valued at $100, which had been stolen from a sloop belonging to Capt. CHESTER, lying at Green Point. The sail had been stolen by a man named COLE, employed on board the sloop, and by him sold to MONAHAN for $47. The latter was detained to await an examination before Justice DOWLING.

ENGRAVING OF GEN. GRANT.—A very fine steel plate engraving of Gen. GRANT has been issued by J. C. BULTEE, No. 48 Franklin-street. The hero whose portrait is now presented to the public, is but 41 years of age; has participated in two great wars; has captured during the present struggle, 500 guns, 100,000 prisoners, and a quarter of a million of small arms; has redeemed from rebel rule over 50,000 square miles of territory; has reopened to the commerce of the world the mightiest highway on the globe.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A Conference of delegates from the different Temperance Societies throughout the States will be held at the Cooper Institute, New-York, in connection with the American Temperance League, on May the 12th and 13th. It is expected there will be a good gathering of the right friends of the temperance movement on those days, and that they will decide upon some plans that will check the growing evils of intemperance.

THE DRY DOCK AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company have purchased, through J. MCCLAVE, real estate broker, of No. 44 Pine-street, $93,000 worth of lots on Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, between Avenues A and B, upon which they intend erecting a depot.

BOOK SALES.—Messrs. BANGS & MERWIN commence to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, and continue for three evenings, the sale of rare, choice and curious books, illustrated works, &c. All are of the best editions, finely bound. Sales at the Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.

NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, to-morrow, at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FOR SOLDIERS WIVES AND CHILDREN.—While the comfort of the soldiers is being so well and liberally cared for, their wives and children are not forgotten. A very large amount has been raised for them, and great good been accomplished. The Musæola Association of Brooklyn gave a grand entertainment at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, in aid of the disabled veterans, their families, and those of deceased members of the Fourteenth, Forty-eighth and Sixty-seventh Regiments of Brooklyn, now in the service of the United States. The house was handsomely filled, and many tickets were disposed of which were not used. The Chair was occupied by G. L. SANDERSON, Esq., who, in a brief address, explained the object of the entertainment. The programme consisted of music by Helmsmuller's Band, singing by Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mrs. Maria Abbott, Mrs. Mozart, Master Emil Mollenhauer, Mr. Wm. Castle and Mr. Frederick Mollenhauer. Addresses were made by Rev. F. W. HATFIELD and Rev. A. A. WILLETTS. Gen. BURNSIDE was expected, but being called elsewhere by order of the Government, was unable to be present. The amount realized above expenses will be upward of one thousand dollars.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—There is very little doing in the recruiting business. But few men feel inclined to enlist since the payment of bounties has been resumed. On Friday, some fifty veterans of the Fiftieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, just arrived from Port Royal, received the county bounty, and some more of the Nineteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers are soon expected to be added to our quota. Thus far not over one hundred have been enlisted under the new call.

ROBBERIES.—The house of Mrs. SWEENEY, No. 2 Nevins-street, was entered by sneak thieves on Friday afternoon, and robbed of clothing and jewelry valued at over $100, with which the fellows escaped. The stable of PETER DONLEY, No. 540 Myrtle-avenue, was feloniously entered the night previous, and robbed of a set of harness worth $30.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 26.

BILLS NOTICED.

To facilitate the settlement of the affairs of insolvent corporations.

To provide for the safe keeping of the old records of the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Relative to the Surrogate's Court.

Amending the Charter of the Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporating the International Land Company.

The bill making appropriations for the payment of bounties to volunteers was then passed.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Making appropriations to pay the bounties to volunteers.

Authorizing Savings Banks to loan money on County bonds.

To rebuild five locks on the Genesee Valley Railroad. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 26.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Long Island City Water Company.

To incorporate the American Literary Fund Association.

To incorporate the Tom Moore Association.

To incorporate the Wire Drawers Benevolent Association.

To amend the charter of the Auburn Savings Institution.

Relative to counterfeit bank bills.

To consolidate the Boston, Hartford, Erie and other roads.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

To incorporate the new Brooklyn Turn Verein.

Relative to the Syracuse Water Works Company.

To amend the charter of the Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

To amend United States Deposit Fund Loan Act.

To repeal the act relative to the jail and penitentiary of Kings County.

To amend the Syracuse City Charter.

To amend the Charter of the Sag Harbor Savings Bank.

To amend the Charter of Schenectady. Adjourned.

A Clergyman's Interview with Gen. Grant

In the *Christian Advocate* of this week, is a letter from the Rev. Dr. THOMSON (the editor), and which details an interview he had with Gen. GRANT in a railroad car in Pennsylvania a few days ago. He says:

"At Altoona, Blair County, Pa., as we went to the cars, we found a crowd on the platform, and as we took our seat we found out the reason of it, as some one cried out 'three cheers for Gen. GRANT,' a summons that was obeyed with zeal. We were introduced to him, and had a very pleasant conversation with him. He is a man of medium height and unassuming manners. His dress was plain and in no respect indicative of his rank. The stranger is struck with his youthful appearance. He seems to be not more than thirty-five years of age; yet we need not be surprised that he has accomplished so much, for few men become great who do not acheive their greatness in early life.

Gen. GRANT is a Democrat in the true sense of the word. He is for the people, for all the people. He has none of the airs, or the spirit, or the philosophy of an aristocrat. Without freedom or want of dignity, he is at home at once and everywhere. He is very modest, seeking to hide from the public gaze. Though called for by the crowd at every station, it was with difficulty he could be persuaded to step forward and raise his hat; he made no speeches, but retired in silence. Modesty is a mark of merit. We never meet with a master mind without it.

In speaking of Gen. MCCLELLAN he exhibited both good sense and generosity, while at the same time he indicated an attention to avoid his errors. He attributed Gen. MCCLELLAN's failure to no want of ability or education, but to the fact that he rose too rapidly, was intoxicated by his elevation, and afraid to make a bold step lest it should be a false one. Moreover, he unfortunately allowed himself to be manipulated by politicians, and bewildered by the false lights which they held out before him. If such be the view which the Lieutenant-General takes, and we have no doubt of its correctness, there is ground to hope that he himself will not be the victim of political wire-workers, but will steadily employ his powers in the right direction and for the right motive, namely, to save the country. If so, his contemporaries will honor and reward him, and posterity will award him renown when the political schemes of the time shall all have been doomed to merited oblivion.

Gen. GRANT is hopeful; and, while he makes no such extravagant utterances as Gen. SCOTT and Gen. MCCLELLAN did, he yet leads us to understand that events are in train for a decisive Spring campaign. He speaks in the highest terms of Gen. SHERMAN, who succeeds him in the Western Department, who, he says, has no superior in the service. Of Gen. MCPHERSON, on whom much will devolve, as well as of Gen. GILLMORE, who is yet to play an important part. Each of the two latter graduated at the head of his class. Gen. SHERMAN would have done likewise but for some demerit marks. 'That,' said the General, 'was my case, that is, to have demerit marks, only if they had been canceled I might not have reached the head of my class.'

On our expressing the fear that his elevation would take him from the field, he gave us to understand, that although he would have an office in Washington, he did not intend to do much office work, but would take the field whenever he deemed his presence would be most useful. We could but compliment him upon the brilliant campaign which brought him successfully to Vicksburgh. He replied that it was hazardous, but had to be done.

The General's face is not unprepossessing, his spirit is genial, and his conversation is indicative of a well-balanced, determined and vigorous, but calm mind. Having heard that he was intemperate, we were a little surprised, and not a little gratified, to see no marks whatever of dissolute habits upon him. We have, however, pretty good evidence that he has been foolish enough at times to indulge in sprees, and that he is easily overcome on such occasions—a good evidence that he is not an habitual drinker, and a good warning, which we trust will [illegible] such indiscretions. Now [illegible] crowns him with her highest [illegible], and intrusts him with her greatest commands, he will surely commit no act unworthy of the observation of the world or imperiling his success. He has been well educated religiously, and has, we doubt not, just views of the fundamental principles of the gospel, and profound respect for religious institutions. His language, so far as we could hear, was circumspect and becoming. Turning to one of the papers, he said, 'I observe here a statement that the President sent for me to attend the theatre; but I have not been there at all.'"

—Maj. Gen. JAMES MCPHERSON, commanding the Department of the Tennessee, was, at the breaking out of the rebellion, a Lieutenant of Engineers, and was employed in the survey of the bay and harbor of San Francisco. He is a very young man, being only thirty-one. The present Congress has confirmed him as a Brigadier-General in the United States Army, the youngest who ever held that position. Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, was formerly Colonel of the 31st Illinois infantry, which position he obtained on the breaking out of the rebellion. He is a native of Illinois, and thirty-five years of age. Maj.-Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, formerly a lawyer, is a South Carolinian by birth. He was one of the first Brigadier-Generals made by the President when this war broke out, was assigned to duty in Missouri, and was relieved by Gen. FREMONT and ordered home. He afterwards was appointed to the command of the old 4th division, and distinguished himself at Shiloh and the Hatchie. He is the older Major-General in the Department of the Tennessee, and, should any accident befall Gen. SHERMAN, would, by virtue of his commission, command the Department.

—Rev. J. S. C. ABBOTT is about to take the tour of all our military posts on the coast. He will commence at Fortress Monroe, and follow down the coast, stopping at each encampment, as far as Fernandina, Florida. Mr. ABBOTT expects to be absent about six weeks.

Evening Exchange.

$30,000	Amer Gold....	168⅜	600	Pittsburgh..........	126
15,000	do s3	168⅝	100	Chi. & Alton R....	96¼
20,000	do	168	$10,000	Miss. & Mo. L.	
600	N. Y. Cen. R.......	142⅜		G. Bds........b3	75
600	do........b3	141¾	10,000	O. & M. Cer......	63¼
600	do........bnw	142	200	Wabash R........b3	71⅛
100	do........b10	142	100	do...........	71
800	Erie R..........b3	125	50	Pacific Mail.......	227
100	do...........	125	100	Cumberland.......	84¼
300	do........s3	124⅞	200	Qtz. Hill M. Co ..	28¾
100	do........b3	124⅞	100	do........	28⅞
100	Hudson Riv. R..b3	155	200	do........b5	29
200	Reading R.......	143	200	Mariposa M. Co...	41
700	do........b3	143	100	CopakeIronMines.	16¾
100	do........b3	143⅛	100	do........	17
700	do........b3	143⅜	1000	Quick. Min. Co...	69⅜
1400	Harlem R.......	109⅜	100	do........	71
1100	do........	109⅜	100	do........	71⅛
500	do........bnw	109¾	1000	do........	71¼
200	do........	109¾	400	do........	72
500	do........b8	110	600	do........	72¼
200	do........s10	110	700	do........	72⅜
200	do........	110⅛	2300	do........	73
300	do........	110¼	200	do........	73¾
200	Mich. So. R.....b3	117¾	1700	do........	74
250	do........	117	1750	do........	73⅛
400	do........	117⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R......	143
400	do........	117¾	300	do........	143⅛
800	do........	117⅜	500	Bucks C.L'd Co...	1⅛
700	do........b3	117⅜	800	Ill. Cen. R.......	151
200	Clev. & Pitts.....	150⅞	300	do........s3	151
200	do........	150⅝	100	do........	151¾
200	Rock IslandR.bnw	125⅛	800	do........	152
100	do........b3	125⅛	500	do........	152⅛
200	do........bnw	125⅝	200	do........s10	152
700	do........bnw	125⅛	200	do........b3	151¼
100	do........b3	125⅛	300	do........	151⅛
900	Fort Wayne......	143	200	do........b3	151⅜
200	do........b3	143¼	100	do........b3	151
100	PrairieduChien.b3	80	300	do........	150¼
100	do........b10	79⅝	300	do........	150¾
200	do........	80	100	do........	150⅛

[Advertisement.]

INTERESTING.—Portrait and Character of Rev. Dr. Bellows, do. Lieut. W. Pittenger, Dr. John S. Darcy. Human Faces, illustrated by likenesses of Napoleon, Menchikoff, Queen Catherine, Charlotte Corday, Louis Eighteenth, Richter, Bishop Eastburn, etc. News from Dreamland; Our Social Relations; A Happy Woman; Standards of Beauty; Wisdom in Lovemaking; Savage Warfare; Lines on Noses; Sunday Schools, by Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, and other Good Things, in APRIL NO. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 15 cents, by first post, or 1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST.—Ladies traveling alone or families will find this the best route, it being 60 to 70 miles shorter, and they make only one change of cars between New-York and Chicago or Cincinnati, and but two to St. Louis. Office No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 25, JOSHUA ANDERSON, counselor-at-law, aged 35 years. His remains will be removed to Lambertville, N. J., for interment on Monday, March 28.

AMES.—On Friday, March 25, MARY HALSTED, eldest daughter of Isaac and Esther Halsted Ames.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 157 East 18th st., on Monday, March 28, at 3 P. M.

AEBY.—On Friday morning, March 25, ALEXANDER E. AEBY, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from the residence of his brother-in-law, R. Paterson, No. 122 West 43d-st., at 3 o'clock on Sunday. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown on Monday morning, at 9½ A. M.

ARKENBURGH.—At Bloomingdale, on Friday, March 25, AMELIA, daughter of Robert H. and Eliza Jane Arkenburgh, aged 3 years, 1 month and 6 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 25, of inflammation of the lungs, SILAS G. BUTLER, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at the house of his uncle, D. W. Geer, No. 133 Montague-st.

BIGGAR.—At the house of her uncle, Thomas Skinner, near Flushing, on Friday morning, March 25, ESTHER BIGGAR, aged 14 years and 5 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her uncle, Thomas Skinner, near Flushing, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Flushing Cemetery.

BAYER.—On Friday, March 25, after a short illness, CAROLINE, beloved wife of Max Bayer, aged 22 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 440 West 22d-st., this day, (Sunday,) March 27, at 1½ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

COWING.—At Providence, R. I., on Monday, March 21, WARD COWING in the 73d year of his age.

COCHRANE.—Near Lucknow, India, on Monday, Jan. 25, RUPERT INGLIS COCHRANE, Lieut. H. M. 34th Foot, and Adjutant 18th Bengal Cavalry, by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of a brother officer, while on a shooting excursion.

ELTING.—On Saturday, March 26, after a lingering illness, LUDLOW ELTING, of this City, younger son of the late William H. Elting, Esq.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No 467 (old No 329) West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on Monday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FALIHEE.—On Thursday, March 24, CATHERINE M., wife of Michael Falihee, aged 38 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 27th inst., from her late residence, No. 12 East 52d-st., corner of Madison-av., at 1½ P. M.

FRASER.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, March 26, ALEXANDER FRASER, retired merchant, of the late firm of Spelman & Fraser.

A notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

GOODERSON.—On Saturday morning, March 26, MATTHIAS W. GOODERSON, aged 43 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends, and also the members of John D. Willard Lodge, No. 250, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, March 29, at 1 o'clock, from the 4th st. Church, near 6th-av. The remains will be conveyed to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

GILBERT.—On Friday, March 25, at his late residence, No. 257 West 22d-st., GEORGE AUGUSTUS GILBERT, aged 33 years, 10 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av. and 20th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

HOOPER.—On Saturday morning, March 26, CHARLES WILLIAM, son of Henry H. and Copi J. Hooper, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, De Kalb, near Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MACDOUGALL.—On Thursday night, March 24, JAMES H. A. MACDOUGALL.

The funeral will take place to day, (Sunday,) at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 449 Columbia-st., Brooklyn. All his friends, and those of the family are invited to attend.

TAPPEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 26, of disease of the heart, CHARLES S. TAPPEN, aged 37 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 147 High-st., on Wednesday, March 30, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and New-Haven papers please copy.

VAN RENSSELAER.—In Cincinnati, on Wednesday, March 23, Col. HENRY VAN RENSSELAER, Inspector-General U. S. Army, son of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Corsica, for Nassau and Havana—Mrs. Blossom, Miss Dora Clinton, Fanny Clinton, New-York; Charles E. Black, New-Orleans; Miss Julia Day, New-York; H. Hoyt, Chicago; T. Kent, Nassau; Jas. M. Jackson, Virginia; Mrs. E. A. Hood and infant, Nassau; James A. Striker, W. Van Allen, New-York; C. F. Babcock, Rhode Island; George Taylor, London; D. S. Goodman, New-York; Mrs. James Brown, Hull; A. Burns, Hull; Miss J. F. Crockett, Newark; Miss Roy, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Roy and son, Baltimore; John Brown, Hamilton, C. W.; Geo. O. Freeman, C. W.; E. C. Finlay, Havana; H. C. Wardell, New-York; Lieut. and Mrs. Gavin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mangum, Nassau; G. W. Richards, J. Kohns, New-York; Wm. Marshall, Dr. J. Eneas, Charles O'Brien, Baltimore; Charles A. Parker, Connecticut; Mrs. Wm. Collins, New-York; Charles Davis, London; James Gould, Havana; Henry Gumph, Ed. Decker, London; A. Gesthmann, A. Ruyermann, George Newbouer, Carl Newbouer, Hy. Miller, John Schmidt, J. Tallivare, B. Hutz, J. Simms, New-York. Specie, $79,598.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Evening Star, from New-Orleans and Havana—C. E. Newton, George Martin, R. Alcot, D. McLelland, M. Sage, Mr. Mahon, C. B. Bacon, H. McCall, Mr. Vanduzer and wife, J. H. Valentine, C. Baker, Jean Senac, C. H. Stocker, Capt. Loud, Mr. Merritt, C. B. Fullington, P. W. Mohr, R. C. Root, Miss Douglas, J. W. Benjamin, Mr. Anderson and friend, Mrs. Behn, Mr. Longer, servant and children, F. E. Chubbeck and wife, Charles Lum, J. W. Chase, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Townsend, Mr. Prentis, J. Carasco, H. Wright, S. Martin, Mrs. Graham, G. W. Foxbury, D. W. Peck, H. Donache, F. R. Sherwin, G. F. Tiffany, R. Tarnara, J. W. Tully, Col. Roberts, J. Meyers, S. Gold, S. San Miguel, J. San Miguel, Mr. Porter and friend, L. H. Donnohoe, Mr. Spear, Miss Spear, J. M. Codman, Mr. Dill, G. W. Mordant, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Knight, J. W. Taylor, A. Procchonic and family, Mrs. Hodges, and 22 in the steerage. From Havana—J. Faguaga, T. V. Arquira, D. B. Lorine, Mr. Walcot and wife, Mr. Churchill, Mrs. Mumford, H. E. Whitney, A. Galendez, G. Smith, Mr. Gilbert and wife, 2 Misses Gilbert, C. Haynor and wife, W. E. Cramer, and 3 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 54 | Sun sets..... 6 19 | Moon rises 10 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 06 | Gov. Island..10 55 | Hell Gate..12 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Locust Point, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Empire, Dobbins, Washington, Jas. Hand.

Ship Liberty, Wilson, New-Orleans.

Barks Jasper, Dixon, Palermo, Gibraltar and Malta, Jaquemot & Christmas; Sarah R. Chapman, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda, John Hill; Sea Bride, (Br.,) Barclay, Havana, I. B. Gager; Kanagowa, (Br.,) Romeril, Gibraltar, Baetjer & De Vertu; Nubia, Middlehoff, Liverpool, Ruger Bros.; Clara Nevellis, (Br.,) Hingston, Liverpool, G. A. Hewitt & Co.

Brigs John Sherwood, Smith, New-Orleans, Murray & Nephew; J. B. Elliott, (Br.,) Murphy, Falmouth, Jam., D. R. De Wolff; Daisey, (Br.,) Kyerson, Nassau, C. H. Pierson; Adelphi, (Br.,) Hathorne, St. Thomas, T. Eastmond; Eureka, Dinsmore, Matamoras, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Castilian, Hardenbrook, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Spartan, (Br.,) McCullough, Demerara, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Isa, Thompson, Zaza, R. P. Buck & Co.; George E. Letson, (Br.,) Larraway, Rio Grande, Brazil, Brett, Son & Co.; Nellie, Kepler, St. Croix.

Schooners Staten Islander, Palmer, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Telegraph, Nickerson, South Amboy, H. S. Rackett & Son; C. W. Bentley, Chase, Baracoa and Inagua, J. & T. Pearsall; Vapor, Booth, Philadelphia, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Lima, (Br.,) O'Brien, Maranham, Burdett & Everett; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; J. M. Vance, Bridge, Philadelphia, C. H. Pierson & Co.; Samuel Colt, Hilliard, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; R. C. Brooks, Miller, Key West, Benner & Brown; Carlos Alberto, (Port.,) Santa Anna, Oporto, John Osborn.

Arrived.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans March 19, and Havana 21st, at 5½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to James A. Raynor. In the river passed steamships Yazoo, Matanzas, Cahawba and Ericsson; brigs Antonio, E. P. Stewart, Conquest; bark Milton; schr. Mary Ellen; brig Julia, outside the bar.

U. S. steam transport America, Share, Alexandria, via Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Perritt, Handon, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Weybosset, Brand, New-Orleans, via Key West, 12 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Prometheus, Bacon, Port Royal March 19, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Creole, (Brem.,) Jessen, Canton Nov. 16, passed Anjier Dec. 1, Java Head 11th, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 20, with teas, etc., to A. A. Low & Bros. 23d inst., in the late snow storm, carried away jibboom, split sails, etc.; has had a pilot on board 5 ds.

Bark Stella, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 36 ds., with mdse and 63 passengers to Hermann Koop. On the Grand Banks, passed several icebergs.

Bark Katharine, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Euslaw, Cardiff 33 ds., with railroad iron to order.

Brig Blue Nose, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Sheldrake, Antwerp Jan. 20, via Queenstown Feb. 19, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Put into Queenstown for a supply of water and sails, having blown away most of the sails. March 10, lat. 44 30, lon. 48 44, fell in with large quantities of field ice; has had heavy gales most of the passage.

Brig Victoria Ursula, (of Arichat, N. S.,) Lenoire, Pictou 10 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig St. Vincent, (of Arichat, N. S.,) Gollion, Arichat 10 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Barbara, (of Arichat,) Blemby, Arichat 8 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston 6 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Hero, Thenney, Gloucester, with fish.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., and heavy, with rain.

Sailed.

March 25—Steamers Fannie, Havana.

Barks Scandinavian, Gratta, Scandia, Josie Nicholas.

Brigs Caracas, B. L. Swan.

Schr. Alice Hardy.

March 26—Steamships Edinburgh, for Liverpool, and anchored below the Narrows, detained by the storm.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 26—Arr. ship Lillian and bark Exchange, from Ardrossan.

Also arr. bark Cora Linn, from Glasgow.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Share, of transport steamer America, from Alexandria and Fortress Monroe, reports that the schr. Alabama, Capt. Van Vliet, was sunk inside of Cape Henry on the night of the 22. The mate was lost. Crew saved by steamer S. O. Pierce. Three of the men were taken from the rigging, badly frost-bitten. Another schooner was ashore, name unknown.

Domestic Ports.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 12—Arr. barks Albion, Lincoln, Bibber, Boston; brigs West, Mulbrandson, New-York; B. F. Nash, Lance, do.; S. Welsh, Strobridge, Philadelphia; Elizabeth, ——, Ruatan; schr. Dave Simmons, Hall, do.

March 14—Arr. barks Arena, Williams, Portland; Scotland, Rawlins, New-York; schr. Chas. Hasbrook, Simpson, Matamoras.

March 15—Arr. ship E. Hamilton, White, New-York; brig T. Fields, ——, Nova Scotia.

March 16—Arr. ships Live Oak, (new,) Alden, Belfast; Autocrat, Burwell, Boston; barks Fanny Eaker, Perkins, New-York; M. Metcalf, Ames, off Galveston; Br. Walter Scott, Leighton, from Matamoras.

March 18—Arr. ship Mary E. Riggs, Lovell, Bath; Minnesota, Walten, Philadelphia; schrs. W. R. Beebe, Crawford, New-York; Alice B. Chase, Philadelphia; Scout, New-York; Maria E. Pierce, Shea, Frankfort.

Below, Coming Up.

Barks Milton, Fuller, New-York; Sarah B. Colston Orcutt, Boston; brigs Julia, Smith, Philadelphia; H. Hallock, Jordan, Boston; schrs. Sunbeam, Pierce, from Ruatan Island; John Pultz, Philadelphia.

March 12—Cld. barks R. B. Walker, for Laguna, and Brilliant, for Philadelphia; brig Ocean Wave, for New-York; schrs. Geo. B. Loring, for Ruatan Island, and R. W. Tull, for Philadelphia.

March 14—Cld. bark Burnside, Taylor, for Boston; schrs. George, Rogers, for Matamoras; Argus Eye, for Philadelphia; ships Mount Blanc, for Boston; Pocahontas, for do.; Washington, for Bath; brig Wm. Curry, for Philadelphia; schr. G. H. Morris, Artes, for New-York.

March 16—Cld. ship Romeo, Reid, Havana; barks New-York, Hooper, Cardenas; Mary Stetson, Allen, Key West; Victoria, Jones, New-York; brig N. M. Terry, Phillips, Sagua la Grande.

March 17—Cld. steamship Dudley Buck, Darlett, New-York; bark Laura Russ and Arlington.

March 18—Cld. barks Harriet Spaulding, Wallace, for Philadelphia; John Trucks, Taylor, Philadelphia; brigs Water Lilly, Tilton, New-York; John Robbins, Nickleson, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Amelia—Fr. bark, from Bourbon Island for Havre, Jan. 31, lat. 22 36, lon. 1 33.

Bavaria—Hamb. steamship, bound E., was seen, March 21, lat. 41 18, lon. 64 17.

Bucton Castle—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, 54 ds. out, Jan. 14, lat. 31 42 S., lon. 2 57 E.

Erulea—Br bark, from Shanghai for London, 73 ds. out, Feb. 4, lat. 16 51, lon. 5 01.

Gloriana—Br. ship, from Bombay for London, 50 ds. out, Jan. 27, lat. 28 53, lon. 9 13.

Graafstroom—Dutch bark, from Batavia for Rotterdam, 25 ds. out, Dec. 30, lat. 26 23 S., lon. 5 21 E.

James Ligsley—Br. ship, from Calcutta for Liverpool, 64 ds. out, Jan. 24, lat. 31 01, lon. 13 33 E.

Vulrey—Fr. ship, from Bourbon Island for Nantes, 36 ds. out, Feb. 4, lat. 16 51, lon. 5 01.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook in a small family; has one child she would take with her; understands cooking in all its branches. Can furnish good reference. Call at No. 4 Jackson-st., for three days.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 217 Times Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR GERMAN PROtestant woman who understands cooking in all its branches, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; must bring good City references from her last place, as to capability and honesty. Apply on MONDAY, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 301 Lexington-av.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND—A COOK who perfectly understands her business; also, a laundress, who will make herself generally useful; they must bring good recommendations. None but Protestants need apply at No. 12 Pine-st., on Monday, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

TEN CONTRACT PHYSICIANS WANTED for immediate service in the Department of the Gulf. For further particulars, apply to the Medical Director, No. 158 Broome-st., New-York.

WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY PROTESTANT woman with a fresh breast of milk, can find a good situation by applying Monday, from 2 to 3 P. M., at No. 32 Johnson-st., cor. Adams st., near City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER IN a bank. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 1,208 New-York City Post-office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT waiter. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 26 Washington-square, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WOOL-SORTERS. — WANTED IMMEDIATELY, good wool-sorters. Apply to JOSEPH RIPLEY & SON, No. 68 Pine-st.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC goods commission house. Address K., Box No. 107 Times Office, with reference.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer. SEMMONS, Oculist's Optician, No. [illegible] Broadway, under the Lafarge House.